THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 137. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Substantial Coat for father to be got of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Suit for the little boy can be had cheap of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Overcoats for poor relations. Prices moderate.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gents' Wrappers, Cravats, Umbrellas, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., in great variety.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

HINT.—We have on the order book of both our stores the measures of a great many of our friends, so that garments can easily be made to your order for Christmas Gifts.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Any garment or article bought for Christmas may be exchanged at any time if the party is not fitted or suited.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

FIRST EDITION

HANLON'S DOOM!

A New Trial Refused.

His Fate Sealed.

Death the Penalty.

The Opinion of the Court.

All Quibbles Overruled.

The Culprit's Speech.

No Denial of Guilt.

The Sentence Pronounced.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, Paxson, and Finletter.

It being generally known that the Court would this morning finally dispose of the case of John Hanlon, the building was densely crowded from an early hour in the morning. The prisoner's appearance and manner indicated no change; he was as stubbornly indifferent as ever. His sisters and wife were with him a few moments at the dock, and in their exchange of salutation it was supposed by some observers that something was handed him. The women were ordered away and left the room, and at the command of Judge Paxson the prisoner was taken out and searched, but the object was found only to be a ring, which he wished to give his sister, but which she declined to accept.

At 11 o'clock the five judges took their places upon the bench, and Judge Ludlow, who is looking well and seems to have entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, proceeded to read an able opinion overruling the motion for a new trial.

Opinion of the Court.

Seven reasons have been filed for a new trial in this case. We shall discuss the first three in the order in which they are placed upon our record after we have disposed of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh.

We shall, then, in our own order, consider—

First. The fourth reason assigned, which asserts that "the Assistant District Attorney, in his opening the case of the commonwealth, and the District Attorney in concluding it, in argument, stated to the jury, in prejudice of the prisoner's case, that he, the prisoner, was then a convict on a charge similar to the one on trial."

In considering the fourth reason, it is to be remarked that, as a matter of fact, the former conviction of Hanlon was in terms not referred to from the beginning to the end of the trial.

The fact that he had been a prisoner was brought out in the preliminary examination of Dunn, and that he had been arrested and had given the name of Charles H. Harris was proved by the Commonwealth without an objection by the counsel for the prisoner, but the nature of the charge did not in any way appear, while by the bill of indictment the prisoner was named John Hanlon, alias Charles H. Harris. Mr. Hagert, in his opening to the jury, as we remember it, did say:—"A year passed by, and this man stood in the dock on a serious charge, and this led to a suspicion." The District Attorney, in his argument, briefly remarked in substance that the prisoner, emboldened by former acts, did not hesitate to commit this brutal murder; while the nearest approach to anything like a reference to the crime which Hanlon had committed, was made by one of the counsel for the prisoner, when in argument he put an hypothetical case to the jury, saying in substance, suppose he (the prisoner) had been guilty of crimes, is that a reason why, with the testimony now before the court, he ought to be convicted of a brutal murder.

Having thus stated, as accurately as we can, that which did take place, ought we for this reason to grant a new trial.

If the Assistant District Attorney had formally offered in evidence the record of Hanlon's former conviction, and thus expressed to the jury the true state of the facts, would any tribunal (much as it might desire the offer to be made in writing) for this reason alone either discharge the jury, and thus release a prisoner charged with murder, or after weeks spent in the investigation of the case annul the verdict and retry the prisoner? Such a case can not be found in the books, and upon the reason of the thing cannot be sustained.

A moment's reflection will convince any one that the general and qualified remarks of the District Attorney and his Assistant ought not to be permitted to disturb this verdict.

Apart from the fact that the counsel for the prisoner had the right at any time to call the attention of the Court to any improper argument or remark, and request the Court to direct the jury to take no notice of it, and that a party cannot take his chance of a verdict and hold in reserve a motion for a new trial, 5 Binn, 340, how would it be possible ever to try and successfully convict a prisoner, charged with murder, if during the trial the Commonwealth's counsel, or even the prisoner's, should in the heat of an argument refer to some thing which indirectly and by some possibility might affect the prisoner's case? The same principle would destroy the possibility of obtaining a jury to try a cause which had excited public notice. A citizen would not be incompetent to act as a juror simply because he had read in a newspaper that Hanlon had been convicted of an assault with intent to commit a rape; and this principle would apply even if he had, as a spectator, witnessed the trial, or acted as a juror in that very case, provided he declared, upon being challenged for cause, that he could impartially try this case, and would be guided alone by the law and the evidence as it applied to this prisoner upon this trial. In Earl's case, tried by Judge Lewis, afterward Chief Justice, a motion for a new trial was refused, although one of the jurors had made a bet on the week before the court that the defendant would be convicted. Open the door to the successful introduction of such a reason as this, and it is easy to understand how, in desperate cases, a convenient witness might volunteer to inject into a case a case a brief answer, which would at once destroy the most carefully guarded trial; and the counsel upon both sides of a cause would be obliged to weigh their words by a standard measure heretofore unknown in our courts. We do not believe that the prisoner was prejudiced or injured by anything said of the nature referred to in the reason filed, and we know that the jury were sworn to try the case, not by the arguments or assertions of counsel but by the law and the evidence, and to this last fact attention was called in the charge of the Court

We once before decided a point similar to the present, and in the same way, but as some years have elapsed since that decision was made, we thought it but right again to reconsider it and settle the question.

Second. The fifth and sixth reasons, as filed, relate to the admission of Dunn as a witness, and of the confession to which he testified.

That Dunn, although recently a convict, could testify, cannot be doubted; the moment the pardon was placed in his hands, and by him accepted, his competency was legally restored; that his character by his own admissions had been bad, very bad, was a fact which touched his credibility alone, and of this the jury had abundant notice. Having thus disposed of witness, the question of the admissibility of the confession is now to be considered. Upon this point we ought to remark, that the Court being made acquainted with the former character of Dunn, watched with anxious and jealous care every development of the evidence so far as it could bear upon the competency of the witness or the question of the final admission of the confession.

We discovered in the preliminary examination the total absence of any hope, threat, or even inducement being held out, made or offered to the prisoner by either Dunn, the detectives, officers of the prison, or by any other person or persons. The detectives selected a cool and intelligent convict into his cell Hanlon was placed to work, and human nature did the rest. For fourteen or sixteen days not a word escaped the lips of the prisoner concerning this murder; we can only imagine how Dunn related his own crimes, or how Hanlon (as Dunn declares) fearing that he was suspected, began to counsel with his fellow prisoner how to protect himself, and thus by an absolutely voluntary act divulged his guilt. If the confession is not competent legal evidence, it must be either because a person in custody cannot make a confession, or because the prisoner was in fact entrapped into making it. That the first proposition cannot be legally maintained is evident, for the Supreme Court has decided the question. In Commonwealth vs. Mosler, 4 Barr, 265, the point arose and was expressly adjudicated, when the objection to the confession was that the prisoner was in custody; in Hower vs. the Commonwealth, 1 P. F. S., 332, the Court decided that "the conversations of prisoners among themselves about 'points' to be made when they get out * * "the Commonwealth was entitled to say before the jury," and again, says the Court, "the credibility of this witness was fairly submitted to the jury." Many other American and English decisions might be cited to the same point, for, in fact, we can not remember, nor can we find a single authority which denies the soundness of this principle. Was the prisoner entrapped into making this confession?

Apart from the facts as developed in this case, to which we shall hereafter refer, it is a principle, settled over and over again, that though it is necessary to the admissibility of a confession, that it should have been voluntarily made, that is, without the appliances of hope or fear, from persons having authority, yet "it will be received, though it were induced by any *deception* practised on the prisoner, or false representation made to him for that purpose, provided there is no reason to suppose that the inducement held out was calculated to produce an untrue confession, which is the main point to be considered." 1 Greenleaf, section 229, and numerous cases cited by him.

Bennett and Heard, in the Leading Crim. Ca., ed. of 1869, vol. 2d, p. 570, et. seq., in a learned and exhaustive note review the numerous cases in which confessions have been received. Ab sec. iv the proposition is stated that "a confession is admissible although it is elicited in answer to a question which assumes the prisoner's guilt, or is obtained by *artifice* and *deception*." Case after case is cited to sustain the legal proposition, and but one holds another doctrine, (and that was decided), it is said, without reference to the adjudged cases.

In Reed's Rep., p. 142, cited by the prisoner's counsel, the admissibility of a confession "free from any threat of severity, or promise of favor, even the minutest," is admitted.

Henderson vs. Adams et al, 5 Cushing, 610; State vs. Walker, 34 Verm. Rep., 302; State vs. York, 37 New Hampshire, 184; each cited by the prisoner's counsel, all maintain the same doctrine. The courts have, acting upon the principle that there was no reason to suppose that an inducement held out was calculated to produce an untrue confession, which is the test, admitted confessions not the spontaneous act of the prisoner, or when induced by spiritual exhortations, or by promise of secrecy, confirmed by an oath, or by promise of a collateral benefit, or boon, not connected with the criminal charge under investigation. When all this is remembered, what shall or can be said against the act of this court? When it declared this confession legally competent, with full proof, not only that no hope was held out, threat made, or inducement offered, but that the prisoner, even if placed by the officers of the prison in Dunn's cell for a purpose, held his peace for two weeks, and then voluntarily of his own free will made this confession. To have rejected it would have been to have declared that the voice of nature should be silenced when either a tortured conscience sought relief in words, or a depraved and wicked heart took counsel even in a prison and with a bad man to discover in what way a diabolical crime should forever go unwhipt of justice.

3d. We notice the seventh reason assigned, and which relates to the admission of David McVey, as a witness, simply to say that it was not pressed at the argument and could not be successfully.

A witness for the prisoner had testified that she saw a man carrying a child along and across a certain street, and that she was then standing talking to McVey; he was called by the Commonwealth to prove that he did not see any such man and child, although he was with the prisoner's witness at the time she testified she saw the child and man. Clearly this evidence was properly admitted, and the Court did not then fall into error.

4th. The first three reasons assigned upon the record in support of this motion may be considered together; they assert that the verdict ought not to stand, because it was against the law, the weight of the evidence, and the evidence. We see many reasons why we should agree with the remarks of the learned judge who decided Vaughn et al. vs. Hann, B. Mon. Kenty R., p. 341, when he said, "That the evidence of confessions at best is the weakest and least to be relied upon of any known in law to be competent," and just because the confession in this case was of an extraordinary nature and of vital importance, we have, with caution, in a prolonged examination, extending over many hours, gone over the whole of the material evidence in this cause. In this labor the judges who tried the cause have been most materially assisted by our learned colleagues, the President of the Court, Judge Allison, and our brother Judge Paxson. Our brother Finletter was not then a member of the Court. Step by step have we looked at each item of corroboration of the confession to be found in the commonwealth's testimony, having determined that without such corroboration the evidence of Dunn was not entitled to weight. In addition to this we have looked into the alleged contradiction between the testimony of Caroline Dinglacker, before the Coroner, and in Court, and any corroboration of her testimony here by other witnesses, and we have endeavored to satisfy ourselves of the real strength of the commonwealth's case from all the evidence produced by the District-Attorney.

With equal care have we examined the testimony upon each point of defense produced by the prisoner, and we have been very careful to look into the evidence upon the question of time, with special reference to the precise period when Hanlon went into his house. We have remembered that in the charge of the court to the jury explanations most explicit of the nature of confessions were given; that, to test its truth, the jury were instructed not to be satisfied with the confession until each fact intended as corroborative proof should be established by competent evidence, and should be consistent with every other such fact proved, and with the main fact to be proved, to wit, the truth of the confession. We know that the testimony in the causewas impartially laid before the jury, and that throughout the trial every doubtful question was solved in favor of the prisoner, while to the charge of the Court no exception was made.

After such an examination of all that took place throughout the trial, we are unanimously constrained to say that the Court did not err in point of law, and that we are satisfied with the verdict.

This motion is therefore overruled.

Hanlon's Speech.

Mr. Sheppard took the indictment in his hand and addressed the Court, reciting the finding of the bill, the trial and verdict, the motion for new trial, and the opinion upon it, and then said, "It now devolves upon me, as representing the Commonwealth, to move, as I now do move, for the judgment of the law of Pennsylvania upon the verdict of guilty of murder of the first degree."

By the direction of the Court, Mr. Galton, the clerk, said to the prisoner:—"John Hanlon, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

Hanlon, rising and flourishing his hand in a dramatic manner, said:—"I have, and with the privilege of a book (a Bible), I will introduce it."

A Bible being passed him by Mr. Brewster, Hanlon proceeded:—"By this book I will now introduce to your lordships what I have to say and show you what has been done and prove how my life has been sworn away by perjured witnesses. Oh, look at George Smith! How did he and Howard Perkins treat me! How was I beset by these men, who tried to draw me into a trap. On the 6th of January George Smith came into my cell, and what did he say:—"John, how are you? I'll tell you who I am. I might pass off for an inspector, but I won't. I am George Smith. Do you know me?" Said I, "No, I don't, nor do I want to know you." He looked at an Episcopal Bible that's in every man's cell, and said, "What book is that, John?" I said, "One you'd better take with you and make good use of." He said, "No, John, you'd better make use of it." He asked me about making shoes, and asked me what kind of partner I had, and said, "I know as much about him as you do." He said, 'Do you think I'd hold such a book as this in my hand and say I didn't know a man I did know?" O! George Smith! He was seeking my ruin. What were the oranges, the pipe, and tobacco for? Oh! the perjurer! to swear away my life for fifteen hundred dollars, as Josh Taggart said, and Howard Perkins!"

And here followed a tirade of abuse against Mr. Perkins and others, who are accused of conspiring to murder this man.

In closing Hanlon said, "And I will die by murder, leaving behind me a broken hearted mother. I may say it has sent her to her grave. And my poor wife, what did she know? She could say nothing. And now I have one request to make your lordship, and it's a dying man's request; if ever another such case should come to light, lay before the jury John Hanlon's last words, and let no more blood be spilt by perjury." Then he sat down. During this harangue his manner was wild and passionate; he flourished the Bible about in the most insane style, striking it violently against the iron railing of the dock, and at times fairly bellowing out his words. *In no part of his speech did he assert his innocence or deny his guilt.*

He was directed to stand up again, and Judge Ludlow pronounced the judgment of the law, as follows:—

The Sentence of Death.

John Hanlon, by our record it appears that the Grand Jury of this county indicted you for the murder of Mary Mohrman upon the 6th day of September, A. D. 1868. Your case was tried with deliberation, and after eighteen days' consideration, a jury, notwithstanding the able and earnest efforts of your counsel, found you guilty. A motion made for a new trial has been overruled. Thus human justice has followed you, and you stand now a condemned felon, the proved perpetrator of this most brutal murder, about to hear the dreadful judgment which we must pronounce. So enormous and aggravated is the offense of which you have been convicted, that the Legislature of this Commonwealth, in obedience to a divine sanction, have declared death to be the only adequate punishment. Our duty, though inexpressibly painful, must be performed, for the judgment which consigns you to the tomb protects innocent and defenceless children from outrage and death.

If you ask by what authority we act, learn that we as your judges represent here to-day the sovereignty of this Commonwealth. Through us she speaks to you.

We do not desire to protract this sad scene further than to call upon you to measure the depth of your guilt; thus, if possible, would we move you to seek for and obtain forgiveness. Upon a quiet Sunday evening, while as an humble worshipper the widowed mother of your victim sent up her prayers to God, her infant daughter, through your accursed lust, was put to death. Your fiendish passion heeded not the tears, the piteous moans, the last beseeching glance, the awful terror of that defenseless child.

She exchanged the agony of earth for the glory of heaven; the divine Master took her and folded her to His bosom. While we abhor your crime we pity you. Your earthly hopes must now perish, for human forbearance has reached its limit.

Our faith teaches us to believe that divine mercy is alone limitless, and covered all over as you are with the blood of a little child, to that mercy you must look for safety.

As the rays of the morning sun penetrate your cell, remember that the business of your short life will be to repent. As the hours of each day swiftly glide along, and thus shorten your passage to the grave, earnestly study how to be forgiven.

When the gloom of night settles around you, remember that the blackness of darkness will soon shroud you forever from mortal vision in the grave.

We beseech, we implore you, henceforth to live, and breathe, and have your being, as though each week, and day, and moment, with articulate voice, rang into your ear this solemn sentence—"Prepare to meet thy God."

And now nothing remains for us to do but to pronounce the judgment of the law, which judgment is that John Hanlon, alias Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead. And may God, of His infinite goodness, have mercy upon his soul.

"Murdered in Cold Blood."

Hanlon, with a wave of the hand, exclaimed, "Murdered in cold blood!" and then sat down, as if much relieved.

The next moment he was seated in the van and on his way to the doomed man's cell.

The Shooting of John C. Nolan—Discharge of Crawford.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

In the case of Alexander Crawford, who was arrested for shooting John C. Nolan at the meeting of the return judges, his Honor Judge Peirce this morning delivered a lengthy and able opinion discharging Crawford, on the ground that the evidence presented a case of self-defense, and upon trial a verdict of guilty could not be sustained by the Court. The crowded condition of our columns to-day prevents us from giving the opinion in full.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Dec. 10, 1870.

The money current flows very freely to-day, and, with a moderate supply, the market may be characterized as easy, but money is by no means a drug, as full employment can be readily obtained for all that lenders control at the rates current during the week. Next week will be an active one, and the following week more so, owing to the approach of the holidays, so that lenders may be tempted to exact an advance on the present rates of interest and discount, but all indications point towards a very easy market after the first week of the new year, when the usual settlements will have been made.

Gold continues steady and quiet at 110¾@110⅝, closing at the latter.

In the Government bond market there is a very firm tone in view of the interest falling due in January, and prices advanced from ⅜@⅝ all through the list as compared with last night's closing figures.

At the Stock Board there was continued activity at very full prices. Sales of the Pennsylvania 6s, registered, at 104½; City 6s, new, sold at 100.

Reading Railroad was active and stronger. Sales at 51⅝ s. o.@51¾ short b. o. Lehigh Valley was taken at 60½, and there was an active demand for Philadelphia and Erie, with sales up to 27⅜ b. o. 118½ was bid for Camden and Amboy and 37½ for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there was considerable activity in Lehigh, which sold at 34½@34¼. A few shares of Schuylkill preferred were taken at 16⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R.....85.. 51¾

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New, c&p....100
$1000 Pa 6s W Lrg.104⅛
$5000 Cam & 6s '83.. 92½
abt$200 N Pa 7s..... 91
$5000 Am Gold.....110⅞
900 sh Penna R..is. 62¼
163 do.....is. 62⅜
100 do.....b60. 62½
400 do.....is. 62½
5 do.....is. 62⅜
50 do..... 62½
7 do..... 62
18 sh Leh V R.... 60¾
100 do.....c&p. 60¾
61 do.....c. 61⅛
1 do.....c. 60¾
10 sh Nat Bk Ger'n 90
33 sh C & A R..is.119½
16 sh Read R...is. 51¾
do.....3d. 51¾
do.....b10. 51¾
do.....b5. 51¾
do.....51⅝
do.....51⅝
do...s45 51¾
100 sh Ph & E R..c. 27⅛
do b30. 27⅝
do.....b60. 27⅜
7 sh Cen Trans.is 51½
9 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 16½
300 sh Leh Nav..is. 34⅜
do..is.b30. 34¼
do.....s30. 34⅜
do..... 34⅛
do.....s60. 34⅞

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108@108⅛; do. 1864, 107¾@107⅞; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅞@110; do., July, 1867, 110@110⅛; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40, 106⅝@106⅞; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅛@110⅞. Gold, 110⅞@111.

[NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.....110⅞ 11 34 A.M.....110⅞
10 07 " .....110⅞ 11:57 " 110⅞
10:42 " .....110⅞ 12 01 P. M.....111
11:15 " .....110⅞ 12:22 " 110⅞
11 16 " 110⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 ₮ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand, and 15000 bushels sold to go out of the market, at 11c. Timothy may be quoted at $5@5·25, and Flaxseed at $2@2·15.

The Flour market is less active, but we continue former quotations. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·45 for Indiana red; $1·48 for do. amber; and $1·34@1·38 for Pennsylvania red. Rye may be quoted at 93@94c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of 3000 bushels new Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Delaware yellow at 72c., and 400 bushels new Western do. at 9c. Oat are unchanged. 3000 bushels sold at 54@56c. for Pennsylvania and Western.

Whisky is firm, and 25 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 92c.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Activity of the Prussians.

The March on Havre.

An Advance on Tours.

The Army of the Loire Pursued.

Startling from China.

Fears of Further Outrage.

The New Census of Thiladelphia.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians Marching on Havre.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Many Englishmen are arriving here from Havre. They report that the Germans were marching on that city and were hourly expected to invest it.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.—The Prussians are advancing on this city. The French gave them battle about four miles distant, in which the loss was about equal.

Demand of Indemnity.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Prussians have exacted seven hundred and fifty thousand francs indemnity in Burgundy for the expulsion of the Germans.

The Advance on Tours.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 7.—Louis sent the following telegraphic despatch from Orleans to-day to the Grand Duke in this city:—"We march forward for Tours to-day."

French Protest Against Napoleon.

BERLIN, Dec 8.—The French military officers now prisoners of war in Germany protest against the restoration of the Emperor Bonaparte.

Pursuit of the Army of the Loire.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 8.—The Germans are vigorously pursuing the French army of the Loire.

Ocean Steamer Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A despatch from Aberdeen states that the steamship Union, of the North German line, has parted amidships off Rattray Head, and that little of the cargo can be saved.

The Eastern Difficulty—Russia Ordering Arms from the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It is reaffirmed to-day that the Russian Government has ordered from America one hundred mitrailleuses and one million of metallic cartridges.

The European Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 8—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money and 92¼ for account. American securities are quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks are quiet; Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois, 111; Great Western, 28

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Tallow firmer.

HAMBURG, Dec. 9.—Petroleum, 13 marc bancos, 4 schillings.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands, 8⅝@8¾d.; Orleans, 9@9¼d. Sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Revised Census of Philadelphia—Another Unsatisfactory Exhibit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The supplemental census of Philadelphia, taken by Marshal Gregory, by express orders of the President, is about complete, and nearly all the documents connected with the renumeration have been received at the Census Bureau in this city. Their examination is not yet complete, but as far as it has progressed it shows that the aggregate will be about 20,000 in excess of the first enumeration, making the population of the city not more than 677,000.

FROM THE WEST.

A Suit for Taxes Decided in Favor of the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—A long-standing suit against the Old Paschal House Louse Lottery Association for Government tax and penalties was decided yesterday, by judgment in favor of the Government for $12,000.

The Lapine Murderers.

John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, the alleged murderers of the Lapine family, near Potosi, last month, and who were sent to St. Louis some days ago to protect them against lynchers, will be sent to Potosi to-day for trial, in charge of a posse of militia ordered out by Governor McClurg as an armed posse comitatus to aid Sheriff Clark, of Washington county, to preserve order and protect the prisoners.

FROM CHINA.

Further Hostile Demonstrations against Foreigners.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Later advices from China have been received to-day at the Foreign Office. The news is serious. The Government is informed that more hostile demonstrations have been made against the Christians at Tientsin.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Stocks very strong. Money 5@6 per cent. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108; do. 1864, do., 107¾; do. 1865, do. 107¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 66¾; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 103¾; Adams Express Co., 65¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 45½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 1000 bales upland at 15½c; Orleans at 15½c. Flour dull and without decided change; sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat quiet and dull; sales of 42,000 bushels new spring at $1·28; red Western at $1·42@1·45. Corn firm and scarce; sales of 54,000 bushels new mixed Western at 78@80c. Oats quiet; sales of 26,000 bushels Ohio at 60@62c.; Western at 66@61c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and weak; new mess, $20·25@20·50; old, $22@22·50. Lard heavy; steam, 12@12¼; kettle, 13¼c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 14½@15c.; low middlings, 14½c. Flour quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Wheat higher for better grades; choice white, $1·70@1·85; fair to prime, $1·30@1·60; prime to choice red, 1·55@1·80; fair to good, $1·30@1·50; common, $1·15@1·25; Ohio and Indiana, $1·38@1·40. Corn advanced and closed quiet; white, 72@73c.; yellow, 73c. Oats nominally 50@52c. Provisions unsettled, with the tendency downward; stock scarce and demand trifling. Whisky higher at 91@92c.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Philadelphia Census Revision.

Another Unsatisfactory Result.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Movement on Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Movement on Havre.

HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Iron-clads have been ordered by the French Government to repair immediately to Havre to assist in the defense of the city.

The Proposed Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Times'* special from Berlin says invitations have been issued for a London conference on the Eastern question.

Rejoicings in Germany Over the Victories.

A Berlin special reports that there are great public rejoicings every where over the recent victories. It is believed the war is near its end. An address is proposed to the King from the inhabitants, to be presented at Versailles, asking for the immediate bombardment of Paris.

Grant's Message in Germany.

Great disappointment is felt that President Grant's position is not stronger on the Alabama claims and fishery question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The action of the Ways and Means Committee, not to report any general tariff or tax bill at the present session, does not include the income tax. Several members of the committee are in favor of a total repeal of that tax, and will urge it on all occasions.

Newspaper Change.

The announcement in the *Chronicle* newspaper of this morning by Colonel Forney, that the paper is for sale, has caused much comment in political circles. It is understood that he does not agree with the administration concerning certain matters.

Funeral of General Walbridge.

The President and all the members of the Cabinet attended the funeral of General Walbridge.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Several leading financial gentlemen from New York and Philadelphia had a conference with Secretary Boutwell to-day for the purpose of urging the Secretary to allow the national banks to substitute Pacific Railroad bonds in place of Five-twenties. The Secretary stated that he was decidedly opposed to such substitution, as it would be likely to throw upon the market a large number of Five-twenty bonds and tend to depreciate them.

The Fourth of March.

Notwithstanding the fact that the House Judiciary Committee are almost unanimously in favor of the repeal of the law requiring Congress to organize on the 4th of March, it is ascertained that a large majority of the members are opposed to its repeal.

FROM HEART'S CONTENT.

Heavy Storm—The Cable Break.

HEART'S CONTENT, Dec. 10.—A heavy northeast storm prevails, the wind blowing a gale, with fog and rain. The sea is running high, and there is no prospect for grappling the cables to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The buildings Nos. 44 and 46 State street, Brooklyn, occupied by the Lock Shank Button Manufactory and Messrs. Lecse & Cramp, were burned this morning, and several adjoining buildings were damaged. Loss, $25,000. Insured.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 10

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....37 | 11 A. M.....43 | 2 P. M.....50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, Dighton, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Newport, do.
Schr Raven's Wing, York, New Bedford, do.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Louis F. Smith, Crie, Charlestown, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Washington, D.C., do.
Schr Jas. S. Shindler, Lee, do. do.
Schr Sydney C. Tyler, Barrett, Boston, do.
Schr E. S. Reeves, Jones, Port Elizabeth, do.
Schr E. W. Godfrey, Brown, do. do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. H. Whitmore, Greenlaw, fm Darien, Me., with guano to Knight & Sons.
Schr Port Royal, Hagan, from Georgetown, with coal.
Schr J. H. Huddell, Jr., Clark, from Boston.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Wheeler, do.
Schr Ann E. Martin, Weeks, do.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickinson, fm Providence.
Schr Alex. H. Cain, Simpson, from New London.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers Ashland, Ingram, for Charleston, and Volunteer, Jones, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers Leo, Dearborn, from Savannah and Charleston, Berry, from Charleston, at New York yesterday.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamers Tacony, Nichols, and Monitor, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst.
Br. brig Nancy Ross, McClellan, from Halifax, N. S., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schrs M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, E. A. Safford, Powers; and J. J. Worthington, Young, hence for Providence; Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, do. for Pawtucket; Golden Eagle, Howes, do. for New Bedford; and G. W. Pratt, Nickerson, do. for Boston, at New York yesterday.
Schrs Searsville, Chase, from Boston; Lady Ellen, Sampson, from Providence; and Maggie Vandusen, Tompkins, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; and L. & A. Babcock, Lane, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.
Schr Foam, Homan, from Providence for Trenton, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SAN DOMINGO JOB.

From the N. Y. World.

The chief topic in Washington on Thursday was the broached and baffled attempt to put Senator Patterson off the Committee on Foreign Relations, and substitute a member not hostile to the acquisition of San Domingo. The active agent in this intrigue was Senator Chandler, who, conjointly with Cameron, manages General Grant's politics. The fact that he was foiled must be regarded as a triumph over the President, and a second defeat of his notorious San Domingo job. The excitement and fracas caused by this attempt show clearly enough which way the wind sits in relation to the pet scheme of the President. Considering that it occupied more space in his message than any other topic, so swift a defeat is a signal humiliation.

When, in spite of the President's personal lobbying, the San Domingo treaty broke down, at the last session, the public supposed that ended the job. It was accordingly a surprise to most readers of the message that General Grant returned to the charge and attempted to circumvent the Senate, as a part of the treaty-making power, by a venement proposition to acquire San Domingo by joint resolution. Why Cameron and Chandler counselled him to propose this method is obvious. It requires two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a treaty; but a bare majority of the two Houses can pass a joint resolution. Supposing 72 Senators to be present, it would take 48 to ratify a treaty, while 37 would be sufficient to pass a resolution; which would be equivalent to a gain of 11 votes for the San Domingo job. But when the joint resolution came into the Senate, the first step would be to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. As a hostile committee might strangle the scheme in its cradle, and the committee as now composed is known to be hostile, a plan was concocted to transfer one of the opposition members, and substitute a thick-and-thin supporter of the President in his place; Senator Conkling being the man pitched upon for that purpose. The intrigue was seen through; and it threatened such a tempest that Chandler and his associates were fain to drop their scheme and leave the Committee on Foreign Relations unchanged. The feeling provoked by this exploded manœuvre will so sharpen the hostility to the San Domingo job, that it will find even less favor in the Senate than it did last winter.

The Texas precedent, which suggested to General Grant's advisers the new tactics, is not applicable to this case. With the exception of Texas all our acquisitions of territory have been made by treaty, which is so clearly the regular way that General Grant himself contemplated no other until after he failed to get his treaty ratified. There were two circumstances urged in 1845 as reasons for taking Texas out of the regular rule. One was that Texas, unlike other acquisitions, was already a State, and must come in, if at all, as one of the States of the Union, not as mere territory in which States might subsequently be erected and admitted into the Union by Congress. Great stress was laid on the argument that the treaty-making authority could not usurp any power which belonged to Congress. The power to "admit new States into this Union" is as explicitly and exclusively lodged in Congress as the power to make appropriations from the Federal treasury; and it was contended that the treaty-making power could no more admit a new State than it could to lay a new tax. As it was conceded that Texas must come in as a State, it was maintained that nothing short of the authority of Congress could admit her. Unless, therefore, General Grant proposes to bring San Domingo immediately into the Union as a State, with black Senators and black Representatives, and that independence in local government which belongs to a State, the Texas precedent is not available.

There is another consideration much dwelt upon in the Texas debates, which has no parallel in the San Domingo affair. The annexation of Texas was a subject on which the people of the United States had expressed their decisive and unequivocal judgment. It was the leading issue of a Presidential election which had just closed by the triumph of the Texas party. The overwhelming approval of the people seemed of more weight than the dissent of the few Senators who needed to be added to the majority to make a ratification. But on the San Domingo job the will of the people has never been collected. Its annexation has never been introduced into any party platform. After the decisive rejection of the treaty last spring, the project was regarded as dead, and before the fall elections it had passed quite out of political consideration. If we had just had a Presidential election; if San Domingo had been the issue, as Texas was; if General Grant had been elected on that issue, as President Polk was, he might then, with some show of plausibility, recommend the method pursued in the annexation of Texas.

We cannot dispute that San Domingo has great fertility and a capacious harbor; but there is a tone of preposterous exaggeration in General Grant's arguments for annexation. The United States have grown to be a great and populous nation without a port in the West Indies; and having survived the perils of infancy without such a means of defense, there is no very obvious reason why we should tremble for our safety now. We are an easy match for any nation that can bring war to this continent except Great Britain, and a war with Great Britain would not be decided by naval battles in the West Indies. General Grant expresses great fears lest, if we do not receive San Domingo, some European power will have the offer and accept it. But such an acceptance would be in the face of our Monroe doctrine. We have proclaimed that doctrine so often that no nation of Europe is ignorant of the importance we attach to it, and it is not probable that any of them will have the temerity to defy us. Instead of pusillanimously holding up this danger, and conceding the right of the European powers, General Grant would have acted more like an American President if he had reiterated the Monroe doctrine, and declared to the nations of Europe our inflexible determination that none of them shall gain any new foothold in this hemisphere. Our Government has always held this tone respecting Cuba, having repeatedly declared that while it would respect the rights of Spain, it would never permit that island to pass to any other European power. We have only to make a similar declaration respecting San Domingo to crush any such project in the bud. Great Britain does not want it, as she has already good harbors in the West Indies, and her experience in Jamaica since emancipation does not prepossess her in favor of such colonies. France and Germany will be so exhausted by their present war that they will be in no haste to provoke another; and Spain is too weak to govern what she already holds in the West Indies. A resolute assertion of the Monroe doctrine is all that is needed to ward off the danger which General Grant so whiningly deplores in his message. The West India Islands belong by their geographical position to the American political system; and whether they are to fulfil their ultimate destiny as an independent confederation, or as a part of the United States, we are equally interested in forbidding any new ties between them and Europe. General Grant is recreant to every American sentiment in admitting the possibility that San Domingo may pass to some European power if we do not make hot haste to acquire it.

FRANCE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

To those who consider thoughtfully the crisis through which France is passing, the question will often occur whether she will derive any permanent benefit from these terrible sufferings and disasters. The French people are sufficiently intelligent and quick-witted, and it would seem that they must now recognize some of the defects of their social and political system, written as they are in letters of blood and fire over the land. To all foreign observers, the palpable and fatal feature of their system has been its centralization in the capital city, and the degradation of the popular character by a despotism.

A whole nation cannot give up its most valued interests for twenty years to a military adventurer of no genius, and only dignified by a great name, without losing self-reliance and its manly virtues. Despotism crushes out the vigor and courage of a people. Every civil office is filled with the tools of the despotic leader. The army becomes a Prætorian Guard, and its Generals, knowing that they create the empire, show no subordination and enforce no discipline. All the positions of honor and duty are merely the means by which the Emperor's favorites fill their pockets and escape arduous labor. No work is honestly done. The *cadres* of a regiment are falsely filled, so that some Imperial servant can draw pay for men not in service. Ammunition, ordnance, and provisions are purchased and stored under dishonest vouchers, so that the courtly favorites may receive money for what is not bought. Everything military is shoddy. The martial empire is one vast sham. The army is lazy, luxurious, and insubordinate. The officers take the toils of a campaign in a comfortable carriage, and dread hardship and labor. The privates neither respect nor fear their officers. This vast Imperial bubble needs only the prick of the German sword to go off in air. Before the war, a French general of high position, seeing the tendency of centralization and Imperialism, is reported to have said to the Emperor, "Sire, one day your prefects will ruin the empire!" That is, it would be found that there is no local administration in France. The lamentable failure now in the French rural districts to organize any sort of vigorous military opposition to the Germans, is one of the most striking fulfilments of this prediction. It is safe to say that no foreign enemy could have had a long line of communication for hundreds of miles over American or English territory without having it broken a hundred times by locally-organized resistance. Yet the Prussians march through France as carelessly as the British used to do through Northern India, fearing no "raid" or sudden attack. They have learned to despise the French as an inferior race. So cowed have the peasantry become that one very friendly authority, writing from interior France, states that not only would they yield Alsace and Lorraine for peace, but "each peasant would give up his neighbor's farm" for such a blessing. So enfeebled and disorganized by imperialism have the army become, that another witness says that a ten-miles' march in the day will "knock up" a French corps, and even now, with France crushed under the iron heel of the foreigner, the soldiers in the provinces are mutinous, and the generals quarrelsome and insubordinate.

These last great faults, we believe, we are being rapidly corrected by the French Administration. M. Gambetta has shown great vigor in repressing mutinies and dismissing refractory Generals. General Trochu has apparently drilled his motley crowd of soldiers into subordination and discipline. The armies of France will soon learn to obey and to endure hardship. But whether centralization will be so easily unlearnt, is a more difficult operation. It has been ingrained in the French nation for many generations. Paris, too, has shown herself worthy of her position. No words of praise can ever exaggerate the courage, heroism, constancy, and resources shown by that city of idlers and pleasure-hunters, in forming itself into a fortified camp, and looking, for months, death by famine in the face or the awful destruction of a bombardment, without an apparent tremor or unmanly dread. Paris has for months saved France from devastation. She will still be held worthy to command; and though Cæsarism be dead, we fear centralism will still live. All nations but the French note, at this time, with disgust, the French prevailing "unveracity" of the French leaders and of the populace. All appear to be afraid to face facts. Through the whole war, this has evidently been the curse of both Government and people. Hardly any one seemed to wish to know the truth. No more terrible symptom of the decadence of a nation can appear.

The hopeful sign, however, even here, is that the apparently best leader in France is the one "silent and veracious" man, General Trochu, who has never deceived the populace, and who, beyond any, foresaw the defects in the French military system. M. Gambetta, on the other hand, though an able man, evidently belongs to the other class, who have brought such disasters on France.

A defect like this must be deeply seated in the French character. This war may have brought it out. If it have, and if imperialism be forever rooted out of French soil, then may the French themselves, in future generations, own that this fearful "trial of fire" has regenerated the nation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an election for officers and directors for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 5 6trp Secretary.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
Subject—"The False Theory."

This lecture is a presentation of the facts of life, against the theory that women are born to be supported and protected by men.

LUCRETIA MOTT

will introduce Miss ANTHONY to the audience.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

Tickets for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evening of the lecture.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 12 9 3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 2 11t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ TO THE FRIENDS OF HOMŒOPATHY and the Public.—The Homœopathic Hospital, just erected on CUTHBERT street, above Eleventh, in the rear of and forming a part of the Hahnemann Medical College, is now completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M., will be opened to the public. The ladies, through whose exertions the funds have been provided for the erection, propose to hold a FAIR for the sale of useful and fancy articles in the building on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY next, commencing on the latter days at 10 o'clock A. M., the proceeds of which are to provide for the furnishing and equipment of the Hospital. 12 9 2t

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 1f C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1870.

The first ART RECEPTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE will be held at their House, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 8, 9, and 10, at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain tickets for their families and friends at the Secretary's office. GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 5 6t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIC BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. jy1s6m

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths1

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER, Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of

Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

SPANISH OLIVES.

FINEST QUALITY OF THE NEW CROP,

For sale by the gallon by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH

12 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE NEW YORK BELL-FLOWER APPLES.

NEW PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.

FINE ALMERIA GRAPES, in splendid order.

SELECTED ERBEILI FIGS IN LAYERS, 2 lb. boxes.

FINEST DEHESA LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

JORDAN'S NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT, in quarter bbls. and small packages.

NEW CROP SULTANA RAISINS, CURRANTS AND CITRON.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Choice White Almeria Grapes,

In one-eighth kegs—own importation.

CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,

PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.

BUNCH LAYER RAISINS AND SULTANA RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, SPICES, SWEET CIDER, WINES, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Gay's China Palace,

No. 1012 CHESNUT Street,

Wishing to reduce stock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces					$30·00
"	"	"	"	113	" 21·50
"	"	" Tea	"	44	" 7·00
"	"	"	"	46	" 8·00
"	"	" Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles			1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces					9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 41 pieces					3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces					4·00
Stone Chamber Sets					2·50
" Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces					50
" Dining Plates, per dozen					1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen					50
Table Goblets					75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)					75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box					90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle					90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
11 26smw1mrp

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.

The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.

Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.

SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,

PROPRIETORS,

12 8 thstu1m No. 123 South FRONT Street.

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 309 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m*

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.

DRY GOODS.

SILK AND WORSTED EMBROIDERIES

For Chairs, Cushions, Praying Stools, Slippers, Pin Cushions, Etageres, etc.

CARVED SWISS GOODS,

A handsome and superior assortment.

A. J. IANDER, JR.,

No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,

12 8smw11t PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

Silks in Great Variety,

With a stock of

Rich India and French Fancy Goods,

different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

BLACK SILKS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street

9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.

For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

1870.

"At Thornley's"

EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on

Spring Garden Street

And in all the years of the past we have kept steadily in view the interest of our customers in furnishing them

Good Goods at Low Prices.

We have now a splendid stock of

Paisley Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Blanket Shawls,
Superb Black Silks,
Rich Fashionable Dress Goods,
Kid Gloves, Hdkfs., Skirts, Etc.

Our stock is very large and splendidly assorted, and we have put every article down to the very lowest possible point.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S

Centrally Located Dry Goods Establishment

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright,

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf

GOULD & FISCHER,

923 Chesnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.

J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

MEYER'S

World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES.

FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.

Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,

12 1 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Merino Hosiery and Underwear,

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

COOK & BROTHER,

Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

Our Christmas Stock

NOW OPEN.

The choicest assortment ever offered to the public, retailed at

WHOLESALE PRICES.

PORTER & COATES,

Publishers, Booksellers, and Importers,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

12 7 10 14 17 19 22 24rp PHILADELPHIA.

ONLY 20 DAYS REMAIN

OF THE

Closing Out Sale

AT No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

An immense stock of Books, etc., will be sold without reserve,

AT GREAT SACRIFICE,

To close up the business by January 1, 1871. All the NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS,
FINELY ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
STANDARD WORKS, in Fine Bindings,
JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS AND BIBLES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ETC. ETC.,

Making, altogether, the

Finest Stock

We have ever offered to the public.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Agt.,
12 8 ths9t4p No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

FURS.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON

FURRIER,

No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.

SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!

LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!

10 25 tuths2m

LADIES' FUR SACQUES

In Astrakhan, French Seal,
Real Seal,
Caraculla and Persianne,

With Muffs and Boas to Match.

A Magnificent Assortment

AT

AGNEW & ENGLISH'S,

No. 839 CHESNUT STREET

AND

No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

11 16 wsim PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.

SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.

Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 9 15 tf

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this afternoon as "Claude Melnotte" and this evening as "Richard III."

On Monday Mr. Booth will personate "Hamlet."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Across the Continent* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the regular season will commence on Monday evening, under the management of Mr. E. L. Davenport. The opening performance will be Shakespeare's delightful comedy of *As You Like It*, in which Mrs. Scott-Siddons will personate "Rosalind" and Mr. E. L. Davenport "Jaques."

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, the burlesque of *Pocahontas* and the comedy of *The Green-Eyed Monster* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS, at Tenth and Callowhill streets, performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the last performances in the old theatre will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a great variety of entertaining features are announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—The rolling mill of the Cleveland (Ohio) Iron Company was burned yesterday noon.

—The steamer Hornet, a suspected filibuster, got to sea from the port of New York on Thursday night.

—James Snow, residing at Cottage Hill Station, fifteen miles from Chicago, was murdered on Wednesday night by his wife, who was recently released from an insane asylum.

THE POPE.

Address by Archbishop Spalding.

Last evening the Academy of Music was well filled on the occasion of Bishop Spalding, of Baltimore, delivering a lecture on the temporal power of the Pope of Rome—the proceeds to be appropriated towards the payment for the new school-house of the Church of St. James, in West Philadelphia. It is estimated that three thousand persons were present. The music was rendered by the band of La Salle College, under the supervision of the Christian Brotherhood. There were on the stage the theologians of the College of St. Charles Borromeo, the Christian Brothers, and a number of priests and other dignitaries of the Church—among them the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, ex-Bishop of Pittsburg.

After a creditable musical performance, Bishop Spalding was introduced by Bishop Wood. The lecture was full of historical interest, and was listened to with profound attention. The Bishop commenced his address from the time King Pepin ceded to the Catholic Church the territory known as Rome, in order that the acknowledged head of the Church should not be subjected to any other power than that which comes from on High. The distinguished lecturer alluded to the persecution of the Church by the Lombards, and other attempts to destroy it since that period, all of which finally resulted in the complete triumph of the Church. He considered the present attempt to take from the Pope his temporal power pretty much the same as those of ancient times, and he had no fear but that the Church, now represented by two hundred millions of people, would again triumph, and its sun shine with greater brilliancy than ever before. On this point he had no fear of the final result, for the Church must triumph over all its enemies, for hell itself cannot prevail against it.

The lecture required nearly two hours in delivery, after which the vast audience separated, highly gratified with having listened to so eloquent an address.

WASHINGTON.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

ACCOMPANYING THE President's message to Congress was a large mass of documents from the Department of State, including correspondence of the United States Ministers in Europe on the Franco-German war, from which the following points are extracted: Acting Secretary of State Davis, September 6, telegraphed Minister Washburne as follows:

"If the Provisional Government has actual control and possession of power, and is acknowledged by the French people, so as to be in point of fact a *de facto* government, of which you will be able to decide by the time this reaches you, you will not hesitate to recognize it."

And on the same day Mr. Davis telegraphed:

"It appearing by your last dispatch that the new government is fully installed, and Paris remains tranquil, you will recognize it as soon as the situation in your judgment shall justify. Tender the congratulations of the President and people of the United States on the successful establishment of a republican government."

On the 7th of September Mr. Davis further telegraphed: "Berthemy asks, under instructions from Favre, whether the public sentiment in America has changed since the change of government in France," adding, on his part, that until now the Republican press in this country has expressed strong sympathy with Germany. I reply: The government maintains a strict neutrality and will continue so to do. That he cannot wonder the people have little sympathy for a dynasty which countenanced giving aid to rebels during our war and tried to establish a monarchy on our southern borders. That in my judgment the feeling to which he alluded was not against France or the French people, of which he is as competent to judge as I, and that the disposition of this government is shown in the order of the President already given to recognize the new government.

Minister Motley wrote to Secretary Fish, August 11, that on the 9th he sent a telegram in these words: "It is an authentic fact that the French government telegraped to London yesterday to know if General Lee is here, or whether he is expected. The supposition is that a military command is to be offered him. I am not aware that General Lee is in London, or that he is expected here. The fact, however, that the French government should show such anxiety to obtain the assistance of military talent from so distant a quarter would seem to argue some want of confidence in the government of their armies."

Secretary Fish, September 9, telegraphed to Minister Bancroft: "Mr. Washburne telegraphs that France requested the United States to join the other Powers in the efforts for peace. The uniform policy and true interest of the United States is not to join the European Powers in reference to the European question. The President strongly desires to see the war arrested and the blessings of peace secured. If Germany also desires to have the good offices of the United States interposed the President will be glad to contribute all the aid in his power to secure the restoration of peace between the two great Powers now at war, and with whom the United States has so many traditions of friendship. Ascertain if North Germany desires such offices, but without making a tender thereof, unless assured they will be accepted."

On September 11 Mr. Bancroft telegraphed Mr. Fish: "No time now for America to intervene. Germany rejects foreign interference. Every other Power holds back. America would stand alone, and unable to accomplish anything. Our interest and dignity require us at present to stand aloof."

On the 30th of September the Secretary of State wrote Mr. Bancroft: The reasons which you present against American intervention between France and Germany are substantially among the considerations which determined the President in the course and policy indicated to you in the cable dispatches from this office on the 9th, and in rejecting all idea of mediation, unless upon the joint request of both of the warring Powers. It continues to be the hope of the President, as it is the interest of the people of this country, that the unhappy war in which France and Germany are engaged should find an end.

On the 11th of November the Secretary sent the following to Mr. Bancroft:

Sir: The refusal of the German authorities at the investment of Paris to allow the United States Minister there to send a messenger to London with a pouch with dispatches from his legation, unless the contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be regarded as an uncourteous proceeding, which cannot be acquiesced in by this government. Blockade, by both sea and land, is a military measure, for the reduction of an enemy's fortress, by preventing the access of relief from without, and by compelling the troops and inhabitants to surrender for want of supplies. When, however, the blockaded fortress happens to be the capital of the country where the diplomatic representative of a neutral States resides, has the blockading force a right to cut him off from all intercourse by letter with the outer world, and even with his own government? No such right is either expressly recognized by public law, or is even alluded to in any treatise on the subject. The right of the legation, however, is fully acknowledged, and as incident to that right the privilege of sending and receiving messages. The privilege is acknowledged in unqualified terms. There is no exception or reservation looking to the possibility of blockade of a capital by a hostile force. Although such blockades are not of frequent occurrence, their liability to happen must have presented itself to the minds of the writers on public law, and if they had supposed that the right of sending messengers was merged in or subordinate to the belligerent rights of the assailant they certainly would have said so. Indeed, the rights of legation under such circumstance must be regarded as paramount to any belligerent right. They ought not to be questioned or curtailed, unless the attacking party has good reason to believe they will be abused, or unless some military necessity which, upon proper statement must be regarded as obvious, shall require the curtailment. The condition upon which the sending of messengers was offered was humiliating, and could not be accepted by any diplomatic agent with any self-respect. Correspondence between these officers and their governments is always more or less confidential, and it is unreasonable to suppose that its inspection by the blockading force should be permitted. Indeed, the requirement of such a condition must be regarded as tantamount to an imputation both upon the integrity of the Minister and the neutrality of his government. You will consequently remonstrate against the exercise of the authority adverted to as being contrary to that paramount right of legation which every independent nation ought to enjoy, and in which all are equally interested.

Prussia has heretofore been a leading champion of the rights of neutrals on the ocean. She has even, during the existing war, made acknowledged sacrifices to her faith and consistency in that respect. The course of her arms on land does not seem to warrant or require any enforcement of extreme belligerent claims in that quarter as against neutrals. An analogous privilege of legation was, upon several occasions, successfully asserted by this government during the late war between Brazil and her allies on the one side and Paraguay on the other.

Mr. Washburne, Minister to Paraguay, applied for a permit to take him through the hostile lines to Asuncion, his destination. The application, though at first rejected, was ultimately granted. Application was subsequently made for leave for General McMahon, his successor, to pass the same lines for the vessel which carried him to bring back Mr. Washburne. This also, though at first refused, was ultimately granted. There is reason to believe the course taken by this government on these occasions was approved by other governments. It is probable that other governments would also sanction the claim of the United States in the case. (Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES—THE WAR IN FRANCE—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TOURS, Dec. 7.—A despatch from Le Mans says a balloon arrived from Paris, with news from the capital to the night of the 6th. No military operations of importance had occurred since the 3d. General Trochu had received a letter from General von Moltke announcing the defeat of the Army of the Loire, and offering safe conduct of such persons as might be designated to verify the news. The offer was refused by the Government, who at once issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, giving information of the proposition of General von Moltke, and their reply thereto, and saying "even if the statement were true, they would still have a right to expect a great movement of the nation to their assistance, and will continue the combat."

Advices from reliable parties show that the recent successes of the Parisians were greater than had been supposed. When the balloon started firing was heard south of Paris.

Journals of Tours announce changes in the army of the Loire, which is divided into three corps, under command of Bourbaki, Chanazay, and Bellot.

TOURS, Dec. 7.—(Special to the N. Y. *World*.)—The Government states that the Army of the Loire is at its old quarters, but the locality is not given. Despair has seized some here, and the spirits of others have risen to meet the desperate condition of affairs. The Government declares that its reverses were only of temporary importance. Many railway trains, loaded with cattle, sheep, and provisions had been concentrated near Orleans for the succor of Paris. They were all saved. The evacuation of Orleans was caused by the demoralization of some new French troops and the mistaken strategy and indecision of General d'Aurelles, who allowed two corps to be overwhelmed by the whole Prussian army, although he had 200,000 men within reach.

Official returns state that the army of the Loire consisted of 300,000 men with 1000 guns. In the engagements of the 3d and 4th only 60,000 French fought against 150,000 Germans. The plan of campaign was devised by Gambetta, added by Devere, a young officer of engineers, and was either not carried out by D'Aurelles or the plan itself was fatally erroneous.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—A despatch from the King to the Queen confirms the report that 10,000 prisoners, seventy-seven cannon and four gunboats were captured at Orleans. The King adds:—"Von Twesten has carried Gidy-Janney and Princes by storm, and Manteuffel occupied Ruen after victorious encounters. Goeben now holds the city. Eight heavy guns were found in the entrenchments."

SCHWERIN, Dec. 7.—A telegram from the Duke of Mecklenburg states that the loss of the Mecklenburg troops in the battles from the 2d to the 4th were 3200. The enemy lost 2000 killed and 400 prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—(Special to N. Y. *World*.)—Allen writes from St. Petersburg, the 2d, that a warlike feeling is prevailing over the whole empire. The arrival at Sebastopol of Gortschakoff's circular created a univeral feeling of joy. The notice given by the Emperor to the Reserve Corps, to hold themselves in readiness, is considered of great importance. The measure has not been resorted to since the Crimean war. Russia is committed to a bold line of conduct and is resolved to carry it out in spite of all opposition. It has been announced by the Emperor that 40,000,000 roubles will be devoted to extraordinary war expenses. By the 1st of January 49,700 remodelled guns and 150,000 breech-loaders will be ready for sale.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7 14 | MOON SETS..... 6 50
SUN SETS..... 4 32 | HIGH WATER..... 2 51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Virginia, Hunter, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Horace Scudder, Gould, Gibraltar for orders, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Florence Newell, Fennimore, Matanzas, John Mason & Co.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Charleston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Guantanoma, Isaac Hough & Morris.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Outten, 6 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Tropic, Banks, 5 days from Salisbury, Md., with lumber to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr William M. Wilson, Brown, from Fall River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 9.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Philadelphia and Baltimore, light.

Racket River, with marble, for Philadelphia, and ore, for Baltimore.

T. L. Moore, with barley, and Sarah Ann, with shooks, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Frank Sheldon, Maggie, A. Newcomb, Thomas Maloney, C. G. Ash, Enterprise, W. Pattison, L. J. Bennett, J. T. Roe, and Annie Williams, all with coal; and Elliott, with corn, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 10.—The New State and Emma, with coal for New York, left last night.

C. B. Leigh and Harrison, with pig iron for Baltimore; and James Fraker, with coal, for New York, will leave to-day. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 9—A. M.—The Cope reports that brig Julia A. Halleck and schr Sybil went to sea yesterday. Passing in, a fore-and-aft steamer.

In harbor, Br. bark Thomas Swendsen, from Havana for Philadelphia.

P. M.—Bark Guiona and brig Osprey went to sea yesterday; also, others not reported. A herm. brig passed up early this A. M. An American bark beating in at 3:30.

In harbor, bark Thomas.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 50.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Manhattan, Forsyth, and Virginia, Sumner, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Anglia, from New York, at Glasgow yesterday.

Br. steamer Tripoli, Sewerby, from New York, at Liverpool 24th ult.

Br. steamer Ottawa, Archer, for Baltimore, sailed from Liverpool 24th ult.

Steamer Cleopatra, Phillips, for Havana, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore for Havana and New Orleans, was spoken 7 A. M. 5th inst. off Ocracoke.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Hayden, from New York in ballast, at Mobile 3d inst.

Steamers Mary Sanford, Chadwick, and El Cid, Nickerson, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 8th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Baldwin, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Steamer Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Bark Meridian, Lenz, for Philadelphia, was in the roads, Bremerhaven, 22d ult.

Bark Damon, Petrus, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 26th ult.

Bark Susan Berger, Davis, hence, at Trieste 21st ultimo.

Barks Sancho Panza, Wiley, and Ardour, White, sailed from Swinemunde 21st ult. for Memel.

Brig Amelia Emma, Carlon, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 9, via Delaware Breakwater, at New York yesterday, with coffee.

Brig E. C. Redman, Redman, from East Harbor, P. I., 10 days, via Delaware Breakwater, at New York yesterday.

Brig Para, Hutchinson, hence, at Stettin 22d ult.

Brig William Welsh, Snow, for Philadelphia, with 200,000 feet lumber, cleared at Pensacola 1st inst.

Schr Paul Seavey, Lowell, for Pernambuco, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Schr Lizzie Bennett, Nelson, hence, at Bridgeport 7th inst.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkinson, from Baltimore, at Bridgeport 7th inst.

Schrs L. F. Smith, Crie, for Providence; E. G. Edwards, Lee; L. & A. Babcock, Lane; and Isaac Rich, Crowell, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, hence, at Stonington 7th inst.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, hence, at Fall River 7th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 6th inst.

Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, cleared at Pensacola 2d inst. for Galveston.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, cleared at Charleston 8th inst. for Jacksonville.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Crowell, at Providence 7th inst. from Baltimore.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 7th inst.

Schr Dick Williams, Corson, for Philadelphia, sl'd from Providence 7th inst.

Schr John Bird, Sleeper, from Windsor for Philadelphia, returned to Newport P. M. 6th inst.

Schrs Anna Myrick, Richards, and S. C. Noyes, Bradley, at Danvers 6th inst. from Newcastle, Del.

Schr Argo, Taylor, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.

Schrs Martin Wetzel, Jones, for Philadelphia, and W. T. Sherman, Logan, for Brandywine, cleared at Baltimore 8th inst.

Schrs Henry Croskey, Potter, and Mary P. Hudson, Vaughn, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schrs Amelia, Post, for Philadelphia, and Emma D. Phinney, McQuilen, for do. via New York, sailed from Newburyport 7th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Wyoming, Captain Teal, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—General M. D. Lewis; James Whitney and lady; W. W. McMahon; J. C. Alney and lady; Mrs. R. Park; J. E. Whiteside; John R. Toner; Mrs. William H. Benade; William Hansell; A. Anderson; Henry G. Minton.

Steamer California, Miller, cleared at Mobile 3d inst. for Liverpool, with 2009 bales cotton, valued at $203,816.

Bark Windemere, from Savannah 6th inst. for Amsterdam, carried out 2266 bales of upland cotton, valued at $163,080.

Schr Lady Ellen, for Philadelphia, before reported ashore on North Brothers, got off last evening, and was put on the beach at Astoria.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the first-class Iron Can Buoy, placed to mark the Eastern Hue-and-cry Rock, entrance to Portland harbor, Me., has disappeared. It will be replaced as soon as the weather will permit.

Notice is given that the buoys in the Kennebec River, above Bath, Maine, have been removed for the winter season.

1004 ARCH STREET. 1004

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

HOLIDAY LIST.

Carved Brackets,
Book Shelves,
Blacking Cases,
Spice Boxes,
Children's Trays,
Table Mats,
Fire Screens,
Cake Boxes,
Smoking Sets,
Match Safes,
Wall Pockets,
Plated Knives,
Crumb Trays,
Crumb Brushes,
Patent Plated Pudding Dishes.

12 1 tuths11t

GLOVES.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 25 mwsAT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLOTHING.

OVERSTOCKED,
AND TO CLEAR IT OFF,
We Have Determined
TO
Offer Our Goods at Such Prices
AT
WILL INSURE THEIR
Speedy Clearance.

250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL OF THE
Best Material,

Warranted far superior to any others in the city at double the money. And all other goods AWAY DOWN BELOW any other house or hall in the city. Goods not satisfactory will be exchanged or money refunded.

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 8 thstu1m] PHILADELPHIA.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
CEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HENRY HARPER
IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
And is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of
Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND [12 1 thstu1m
SILVERWARE.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
3 2 1y]

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $6 25.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $5 25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $5 75.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " } 10 12 tf

$4 75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF OWEN McKIERNAN, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Owen McKiernan, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to
FRANCIS CONWAY, Executor,
No. 119 SOUTH Street,
Or his Attorney, JOHN B. COLAHAN,
11 5 s6t* No. 524 WALNUT Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH YOUNG, administratrix of the estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 507 RACE Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 10 stuth5t* JOSEPH ABRAMS, Auditor.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
Sterling Silver Ware,
MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, ETC.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 14t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,
PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS,
Together with a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 16t

HOLIDAY GOODS.
WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths6p

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
12 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204
Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.
Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55
Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m
ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
THE MISSES
McVAUCH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have just added to their large assortment of
Staple White Goods
A great variety of handsome articles for
Christmas Presents,
And would invite their friends and customers to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIDIES, New Designs.
LACE AND LINEN SETS.
CRAVATS, NECK TIES and BOWS.
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES.
ENGLISH and FRENCH EXTRACTS.
NOVELTIES IN FANS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
All goods to be sold at the lowest prices.
10 20 thstu2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street,
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
8 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 mwf cm L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THIRTY CAGES OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
THE RHINECEROS, THE ALLIGATOR, THE FAT WOMAN AND LIVING SKELETON.
THE LAST SUPPER, Etc., Etc.
Admission, 25 cents to all the Attractions.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.
In the Lecture Room will be presented the splendid spectacular burlesque entitled
POCAHONTAS;
OR,
THE INDIAN MAID.
Characters by the entire Company. 11 26
R. F. SIMPSON, Business Manager and Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Director of Amusements.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 10,
Sixth Night of the Engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH.
Shakespeare's historical tragedy, in 5 acts, of
RICHARD III.
Richard III.....EDWIN BOOTH
To-day—BOOTH MATINEE.
Bulwer's beautiful play, in 5 acts, of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....EDWIN BOOTH
Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Commence at 2 o'clock.
Monday—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
OLIVER DOWD BYRON......"The Ferret."
TO-NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
McCloskey's Great Sensational Drama,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
with new scenery, machinery, etc., and Oliver Dowd Byron in his original character, "The Ferret."
Matinee on Saturday at 2 P. M. 12 6

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROTHERMEL'S
GREAT PICTURE
OF THE
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"
Painted by order of the
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Will be exhibited to the public
TUESDAY EVENING, December 20,
Accompanied by a
GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,
And other appropriate ceremonies. 12 6 tuths7t
Of the Sale of Tickets due notice will be given.

MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
SENSATIONAL AND STARTLING PERFORMANCES.
First appearance of Mr. Frederick Barclay, the great Somersault and Sensational Rider.
First time in America of a Grand Display of
DOUBLE JUGGLING ON HORSEBACK,
by John Henry Cooke and Harry Welby Cooke, in which they challenge any performers in the world for $5000.
GRAND BILL BY ENTIRE TROUPE.
Admission as heretofore. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½. 12 5 6t

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
After Saturday Night, November 26, this Theatre will be closed until
MONDAY EVENING, December 12,
when it will be re-opened with a Dramatic Company under the immediate and personal supervision of
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Sole Lessee and Manager,
who, having recovered from his late severe and protracted illness, will have the honor of soortly appearing before his friends and the Philadelphia public.
Full particulars of the company and the business of the season will be published hereafter. 11 28

A GRAND BAZAAR,
IN AID OF THE
BAPTIST HOME,
Will be held at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
FOR ONE WEEK,
Commencing DECEMBER 12,
TO FURNISH A HOME FOR THE AGED, INFIRM, AND POOR.
Music through the day and evening. 12 9 8t
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE OLD THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
and all the present Week,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS,
and a most brilliant array of talent.
FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, will open
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
from December 20 to January 2, 1871.
Gifts for the Fair, communications received, and information given at the German Society's Hall, No. 24 South SEVENTH Street. 11 23 30t*

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS.
Great success. Reduction of Admission to 25 cents.
Last week of the engagement of the famous Arlington. Entire change of Programme this week.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA Orchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SECOND MATINEE,
"BEETHOVEN MEMORIAL,"
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 9, at 4 o'clock.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
P

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

As the Republican party will have a comparatively small majority in the next Congress, and as it may even lose control of the next House by a combination of the revenue reformers and the Democracy, it behooves its members to make hay while the sun shines, and to finish up, at the present session, all important measures involving partisan diversities of opinion.

Reconstruction is substantially completed, and there is little to be done in connection with it except the passage of a universal amnesty bill wiping out all disability arising from the rebellion, and once more making every citizen equal before the law, despite participation in efforts to destroy the National Government. This proposition gains strength every year with the growing desire to forgive and forget past struggles; and the ban has already been removed from so many of the rebels that it is scarcely worth while to continue to ostracize any portion of them. The main question now is whether it is prudent and politic for the Republican party to make a sweeping and final exhibition of its magnanimity, at a time when it retains a large majority in Congress. If any credit is to be gained for an amnesty bill it must be passed at once; and this fact is becoming so plain that we shall not be surprised if the remaining political fetters imposed on a few Southern rebel leaders are stricken off before the fourth of March.

The abolition of the franking privilege is again under consideration, and we hope that during this session a bill completing this important reform will pass the Senate as well as the House. The great evil to be remedied is the abuse of this privilege, and there is a very simple method of doing this without interfering with the freedom of intercommunication between Congressmen and Senators and their constituents. Let the national representatives be put, in post office matters, upon a footing similar to those of members of our State Legislature. All their legitimate postal expenses can thus be paid, and they will only be deprived of the opportunity of flooding the country with trashy partisan pamphlets, and of becoming the accomplices of knaves in defrauding the postal revenues. Senators and members of Congress who thatch the land with their franks, thereby commit a fraud scarcely less flagrant than the offense of makers of forged stamps; and as experience has demonstrated the impossibility of reforming the incorrigible denizens of the Capitol, there is no other remedy than an abolition of their much-abused privilege. The Republican party would gain deserved credit by giving a deadly blow to the discreditable business of pilfering stamps.

The reduction of internal revenue exactions made at the last session leaves little to desire or hope for now except the extirpation of the odious and iniquitous income law. A great nation has no moral right to plunder any portion of her citizens, in time of peace, by such a disgraceful measure, and we hope it may be speedily repealed.

Various plans for the restoration or revival of American commerce will probably soon come up for consideration; but all laws nominally designed to promote this important object which manifestly tend to the destruction of the ship-building interest of our own country should be defeated. It will be a wise and good thing to set our own mechanics at work constructing *bona fide* American vessels; but it will do more harm than good to stimulate the purchase or transfer to American register of vessels built in foreign countries. If commerce is to be revived, let us be quite certain that it is *our* commerce that Congress takes care of and that our laws are not framed in the interest of foreign ship-builders and ship-owners.

The advocates of specie payments again display anxiety to secure legislation designed to hasten resumption, but it is scarcely probable that they will succeed at the present session. Experiments with the currency are full of danger, and any attempt to put the business of the nation on a hard-money basis before it is fully prepared for such an important change will involve the ruin of thousands of enterprising men, and at the same time quickly check the golden tide that is now pouring four hundred millions per annum into the national treasury. Congress will commit a terrible mistake if it now forces the poisonous specie payment nostrum down the throats of the American people.

A great many projects for subsidizing Western railroads have been devised, but none of them will be apt to command much attention, in view of the growing hostility to all large land grants, except the Southern Pacific project. Its advocates claim that its construction is as important to the tier of extreme Southern States and Territories as the Northern Pacific is to the extreme Northern States and Territories, and on this ground it may receive more consideration than other schemes of less magnitude.

The San Domingo treaty continues to receive the earnest support of the President, while a number of Republican Senators, of whom Sumner is perhaps the most prominent, resolutely oppose it. An animated and bitter struggle may spring from this diversity of sentiment, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that San Domingo may prove a dangerous rock for the Republican party.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING ON THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

The learned and eloquent address delivered last evening at the Academy of Music by Archbishop Spalding was a curious illustration of the poetical aphorism that distance lends enchantment to the view. The Catholics of America now appear as the most enthusiastic supporters of the Pope's pretensions as a temporal prince, for the reasons that they have had no practical experience of the evils that have resulted from those pretensions, and that they have attached a wrong value to the temporal power as auxiliary to the spiritual influence of the Papacy. Archbishop Spalding last night gave a very complete and a very interesting *resume* of the history of the temporal power; but he did not prove that it was necessary for the welfare of the Catholic Church, or that the Pope had claims as a temporal prince that the Italian people are bound to respect simply because certain grants were made to the See of Rome some centuries ago by kings and emperors whose dust and ashes cannot at this day claim to rule the destinies of the world. American citizens, whatever their religious belief may be, ought to be the last to deny the right of any people to choose their own rulers and forms of government, and the position the Catholic Church now holds in the United States is a sufficient proof that it and all other religious bodies gain in dignity and influence by being totally independent of political influences. The position of the Popes for a long time past has not been such as could afford much gratification to their supporters. The temporal power has been the merest shadow of pretense, and it has only been maintained by foreign bayonets. This was a great scandal to the Church, and it was productive of innumerable evils that could not be denied or explained away. That this will always be the result of a union of Church and State has been proved so often that it is almost superfluous to attempt to argue about it. The most healthy religious life in England to-day is among the dissenters, and it is to the influence of Methodists and Presbyterians that the Church of England owes whatever vitality it now possesses. But for the competition excited by the dissenters the English National Church would long ago have stagnated, so that no remedy for the evils that afflicted it could have been suggested except to dissolve its connection with the State and oblige its ministers to depend upon their own exertions; and even now the indications plainly are that such connection will ere long be dissolved to the mutual advantage of all parties. If the temporal power of the Pope is permanently abolished, no impartial observer or reader of history can doubt that the spiritual influence of the Church of which he is the head will be greatly advanced; and the Catholics of America, instead of protesting against one of the inevitable results of the religious and political enlightenment of the nineteenth century, ought rather to congratulate themselves on the fact that it has been accomplished in such a peaceable manner, and without violence or indignity to the person of the Holy Father. On our sixth page will be found the full text of the Papal protest against the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government, which our readers will find of interest in this connection.

NOTICES.

BUSINESS COATS. BUSINESS COATS.
BUSINESS COATS. BUSINESS COATS.
BUSINESS COATS. BUSINESS COATS.

MEN'S WINTER BUSINESS COATS, ALL WOOL, FOR $6—$6

SIX DOLLARS. SIX DOLLARS.

An excellent serviceable Coat—selling much below their value.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

CLARK'S IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER is now the acknowledged champion heater of the country, and the only hot-air fire-place heater in the market; it is entirely free from dust and gas, and for economy of fuel stands unrivalled. It has been handsomely improved, having a polished foot-rail and hearth, and made of the best material; it will heat a large room in which it is placed, and three upper rooms comfortably, in the coldest weather, requiring very little coal, and only once in twenty-four hours.

Well-conceived but badly executed imitations of this splendid heater flood the market, and it is necessary to examine well before purchasing. Do not make a mistake, but call and see the original Base-burner at the manufacturer's warerooms. All work guaranteed. They are sold wholesale and retail by JOHN S. CLARK, Sole Agent. No. 1098 Market street.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

NICKEL PLATE your Fire Grates, Fire Stands, Candelabras, Table Ware, Cutlery, Spittoons, Nut-Crackers, Nut Picks, etc. etc. etc.

DR. MACKENZIE'S BUST, by N. R. Harris, at McCann's Picture Gallery, Ninth and Chesnut streets, for two weeks.

SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH, ABOVE ARCH.—Service to-morrow evening 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ASHTON.

REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS, PASTOR, AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, morning and evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMAN Street, below Third.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. McCULLAGH at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND, Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning 10½; evening 7½.

DR. SEISS ON THE APOCALYPSE.—"THE Sixth Trumpet"—At ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, RACE Street, below Sixth, to-morrow evening 7½ o'clock.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D.D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. "Sermon to women" in the evening. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER BROAD and ARCH Streets.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES H. PAYNE, D.D., Pastor. Strangers invited.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEN'S BIBLE CLASS will be held at ADVENT P. E. CHURCH, YORK Avenue, above Buttonwood street, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Seats free at this service. No service to-morrow night.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10½. Subject—"An Hour at Philippi," and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Paul, the Sufferer."

REV. EDWARD HAWES WILL PREACH in CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets, to-morrow morning and evening. Strangers always welcome.

CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH'S second sermon of series, illustrated from recent travel and personal observation, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Rest at Him." Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D.D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the eighth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"Christ's Interview with the Young Jewish Ruler."

HUME'S ARGUMENT AGAINST MIRACLES.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will give the second lecture on "The Evidences of Christianity," at SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Is Human Testimony Competent to Prove a Miracle?" Usual services at 10½ A. M.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BISHOP WHITE PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY will be held in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT Streets, on the evening of Sunday, the 11th of December. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read, and a sermon will be preached by the Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., of Grace Church, New York.

A collection, in aid of the funds of the Society, will be made.

A STATED MEETING OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE P. E. CHURCH, IN PHILADELPHIA, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, S. E. corner of TWENTY-FIRST and CHRISTIAN Sts.

The subject for discussion will be—
"UNIFORM LESSONS, AND LESSON STUDY."
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, OF BOSTON,

And other Clergymen and Laymen will participate. All interested in Sunday-school work invited.

GEORGE C. THOMAS, Recording Secretary.
12 10 2t

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of TWENTY-FIRST and CHRISTIAN Streets, Rev. CHARLES D. COOPER, Rector.—This church will be opened for public worship on Sunday next at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The sermons on both occasions will be preached by the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Collections will be made at both services for the Building Fund.

Services during the week at 7½ P. M.

MONDAY EVENING—Sunday-school Teachers' Association. Address by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS.

TUESDAY EVENING—Sermon by Rev. T. A. JAGGAR.

THURSDAY EVENING—Sermon by Rev. H. J. MORTON, D. D.

FRIDAY EVENING—Sermon by Rt. Rev. Bishop STEVENS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

QUEEN OLIVES.

VERY LARGE AND FINE QUEEN OLIVES,

In perfect order, by the gallon or quart.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 1 thstuti4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites an examination of his large stock of SILKS and DRESS GOODS in every variety and design.

POINTE, LACES, SETS,
POINTE APPLIQUE, " COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES, " HDKFS.
THREAD, "
Hdkfs., Linen, Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Silk, Roman Sashes and Ties, Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties. India Scarfs.
GLOVES—Kid, Beaver, Cloth and Fancy.

VELVETS.

Ladies' Cloakings, Plushes, Velveteens.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESITNGS, ETC.
The entire stock is offered at prices to insure
9 24 stuthsp3m RAPID SALES.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Open this day a large invoice of

Pink Coral Jewelry

Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.

They will also open on Monday next an invoice of

English Fancy Goods,

Including a fresh supply of

Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.

Their stock of

PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES

Superior to that of any previous season.

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

In Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,

AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

11 22 tf4p

A MERCHANT TAILOR WISHING TO RETIRE will dispose of good will, stock, etc. $2000 cash will be required; business large, location central. Apply to LIPPINCOTT & JOHNSON, SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 10 2t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

603 605

R. & W.

EXCELLENT OUTFITS FOR EXCELLENT GENTLEMEN.

HOLIDAY APPAREL FOR GROWING YOUTH.

CHOICE RAIMENT FOR THE LITTLE LADS.

Splendid Breakfast Coats.
Luxurious Smoking Jackets.
Gorgeous Robes de Chambre.
Magnificent Lounging Coats.

Boys' Reefing Jackets.
Boys' Cape Overcoats.
Boys' Holiday Suits.
Boys' School Suits.

Fine Glengarry Overcoats.
Beautiful Chinchilla Stormproofs.
Substantial Beaver Cloth Coat.
Excellent Coachmen's Coats.
Fine Driving Overcoats.
Stylish Cheviot Overcoats.

Cheap Business Suits.
Everyday Suits.
Walking Suits.
Wedding Suits.
Evening Dress Suits.

Fine Cassimere Pants.
Elegant Cashmere Vests.
Superior Dress Coats.

READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT IN FULL BLAST.

Great Brown Hall.

All tastes suited! and at much lower prices than elsewhere.

Examine our stock! See our prices!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Elegant Business Suits $15·00.

Heavy Winter Overcoats, $15·00 All-wool. $15·00

Also, just made up a lot of neat SMOKING JACKETS.

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority.

PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870, FROM $50 to $10.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them.

GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. GOULD. PHILADELPHIA.
WM. G. FISCHER. 12 10 13t 4p

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS AT

MILLIKEN'S,

1128 CHESNUT STREET and

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Magnificent Display of LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS in fancy cartons.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS in fancy cartons.

Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs from 12½ cents.
Ladies' Beautiful Initial Handkerchiefs, 25 cts.
Ladies' Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1.
Ladies' Reviere Border Handkerchiefs, $1·50.
Gents' Fine Tape Bordered Hdkfs., 25 cents.
Gents' Initial Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 cents.
Gents' New Printed Hdkfs.

Silesia Table Cloths and Napkins.

We have purchased a small invoice of Real Silesia Linen Table Cloths and Napkins at 40 PER CENT. REDUCTION on the importers' prices.

These bargains are placed on our counter, and marked in plain figures. The lot includes Table Cloths from 2¼ up to 5 yards long, and several lots of desirable Napkins. This is a rare opportunity to get fine and scarce Table Linens

AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL MARSEILLES QUILTS.

Another invoice of the new patterns just opened. Everybody gets suited in these Quilts,

THE PRICES ARE SO LOW AND THE PATTERNS SO BEAUTIFUL.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

GRAND DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS

AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE EVERY ONE.

Writing Desks, an Elegant Assortment,

ROSEWOOD, PAPIER-MACHE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND FANCY WOODS.

Writing Desks, with lock and key, $1·00; Portfolios, from 30c. up.
Travelling Cases; Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases and Match Boxes; Wallets; Gold Pens and Pencils.
Wostenholm's Penknives; Bronze Inkstands and Paper Weights.
Scotch and Vienna Goods, Pen Wipers, Card Cases, etc.
Water Colors; Backgammon Boards, Parlor Croquet and Billiards, Games, etc.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Monogram and Box of Paper and Envelopes, containing 4 quires and 4 packs, stamped in colors, $3·00.

A Monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying $5·00 of Paper and Envelopes.

Initial Boxes containing 1 quire French Paper and Envelopes, 25 cents.

A large variety of STATIONERY of every description.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

No. 913 ARCH STREET,

12 3 fmw7t4p PHILADELPHIA.

EQUITY!

IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT IN LIFE INSURANCE!

Practically Illustrating the Non-Forfeiture Law Governing THE

John Hancock

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

GEORGE P. SANGER, PRESIDENT. GEORGE B. AGER, SECRETARY.
ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company *PAID* at their office,

No. 150 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia,

on the 17th of November, 1870, to *Mrs. Richard A. Douglas*, residing Northeast Corner Sixteenth and Coates streets, Philadelphia, the policy for *FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS* on her late husband, under the following circumstances:—

RICHARD A. DOUGLAS

insured his life on May 3, 1869, for fifteen thousand dollars. He then paid for one year. *He neglected his second payment*, which was due on May 3, 1870. He died on September 2, just *four months* afterwards.

Now, *this Company, by its charter*, transacts *all* its business under the *non-forfeiture plan;* consequently Mr. Douglas' policy *was in* FULL *force at his death.* From the $15,000 was deducted merely the amount which he should have paid on May 3, with lawful interest added.

NOW OBSERVE THE CONTRAST!

Mr. Douglas had fifteen thousand dollars additional insurance in other *so-called* non-forfeiting companies, and, *as with us*, had neglected his payments. These policies *became forfeited and of no value because the payments were not made on the day when due!* His policy in *The John Hancock Mutual would not have expired* until July 4, 1871.

We desire to make the advantages of the John Hancock so clear that any one contemplating *insurance upon his life* will avail himself of them. The wisest man has little knowledge of the changes which await him. He who feels the least need to-day of the non-forfeiture provision may be the most aided by it at some future time. *It imposes no extra cost.* Therefore, what can justify your neglect of it? In addition to this provision in our charter our conditions are liberal, rates low, plans popular, and responsibility undoubted. A careful investigation will convince an unbiassed judgment that *there is nothing desirable in life insurance* which may not be secured in the JOHN HANCOCK.

Those desiring reliable information on this important subject may obtain the same upon applying (either in person or by letter) to the subscribers.

COLE & STROUD,

GENERAL AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,

Nos. 150 and 152 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS

will at once perceive the advantages of associating with this Company.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Sixth Page.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
SWEEPING SALES,
SWEEPING SALES,
SWEEPING SALES,
SWEEPING SALES,
GRAND REDUCTIONS,
GRAND REDUCTIONS,
GRAND REDUCTIONS,
GRAND REDUCTIONS,

To increase the already large sales in zephyr goods, and to make his store still more popular, Mr. Finn has greatly reduced his prices.

50 and 75 cents per pair for an odd lot of Slippers costing three times the price; 80 cent Slippers, fine, new goods; $1 Slippers, formerly sold for $1·50; Tufted flowers and animal Slippers. Cushions, one lot half original cost; $1·20, $1·30, $1·50 Embroidered Cushions, fine bright designs, selling very rapidly.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

LADIES' UNDERVESTS.
LADIES' UNDERVESTS.
LADIES' UNDERVESTS.
LEDIES' UNDERVESTS.
SPLENDID BARGAINS!
SPLENDID BARGAINS!
SPLENDID BARGAINS!
SPLENDID BARGAINS!

The immense sales which Mr. Finn has secured is attributable to the superior goods he is offering at unusually low prices. Look at his figures!

85 cent Vest is sightly and warm.
$1 fine Merino Vest has an immense sale.
$1·40 fine wool Saxony Vest.
MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
60 and 75 cents Men's good heavy Shirts.
The 90c. and $1 Shirts are splendid goods.
$1·40 and $2 fine wool Saxony Shirts.
Children's Wear at economical prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.

The wonderful popularity the ten cent Zephyr has attained is surprising. Mr. Finn is taxed to keep his supply equal to the demand. Ladies are using it for nearly every knitting purpose imaginable, such as afghans, shawls, caps, etc. It is the cleanest-washed and most beautifully-dyed Zephyr in the market. Mr. Finn has also a very large assortment of Stocking Yarns.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effect in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A REPORT is current that the Girard Tube Works and Iron Company have sustained a total loss of their property by fire. We are requested to state that the fire did not reach the pipe mill, and that that part of the works of the company is now in full operation.

MARRIED.

ACKLEY—TYLER.—On Thursday evening, December 1st, 1870, by the Rev. Thomas J. Brown, Pastor of the Logan Square Church, R. T. ACKLEY, Esq., of Camden, N. J., to Miss MARY A. TYLER, of this city.

MILLER—TAYLOR.—On Tuesday evening, December 8th, 1870, by the Rev. Henry P. Hay, W. HARRY MILLER, of Philadelphia, to VIRGINIA GRAY TAYLOR, of Chester, Pa

TAYLOR—FINLEY.—On Wednesday evening, November 30, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Mary Alter, No. 834 North Sixth street, by the Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, Mr. WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, of Haddonfield, N. J., to Miss MARY M. FINLEY, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

KENNEDY.—On the 9th instant, ANNIE, wife of John Kennedy, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 206 Race street, above Second, on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

REED.—On the morning of December 9th, WILLIAM A., son of Dr. W. A. and Mary D. Reed, in the 26th year of his age.

ROWLAND.—On the 8th instant, HARVEY, son of Benjamin and Sallie Rowland, Jr., in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Frankford, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 15 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

FINE DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Preparatory to making alterations,
WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Dress Goods,
Shawls, Velvets, Plushes,
VELVETEENS, HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
AND KID GLOVES, FOR CASH,
Without Regard to Cost.

Our stock is new and choice, all purchased this season.

VERY GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered, as our entire stock
MUST BE SOLD
To make room for the workmen.

1000 yards BLACK GROUND STRIPED SILKS, at $1·30, worth $1·75. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL TO LET for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, etc. Will seat 325 persons. 1t

☞ THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT IS not as important as the statement that HEINFENSTEIN & LEWIS execute all kinds of Printing at FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 10 8t Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

GAS FIXTURES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of

ELEGANT PORCELAIN SHADES,

AT LOW PRICES.

READING LIGHTS,
FROP LIGHTS,
DECORATED SEVRES SHADES, ETC.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,

DECEMBER 12,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT A

Reduction of 20 Per Cent.,

IN VIEW TO CLOSE OUT OUR PRESENT ENORMOUS STOCK

BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
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BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS, COLORED SILKS,
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COLORED SILKS, COLORED SILKS,
PONSON'S GOLD-EDGE VELVETS,
PONSON'S GOLD EDGE VELVETS,
PONSON'S GOLD-EDGE VELVETS,
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CORDUROYS. CORDUROYS.
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SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
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SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.

WE SOLICIT AN EXAMINATION OF ABOVE, AND FEEL CONFIDENT THAT CONSUMERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTESEST TO COMPARE PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

N. B.—ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, WE WILL OPEN A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINE HOLIDAY GOODS, 1t

ANOTHER
EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
Linen Goods,
Marseilles Quilts,
Lace Curtains,
Nottingham Curtains,
AND
Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

The subscribers, having purchased the stock of an importer at

25 Per Cent. Below the Gold Cost,

WILL COMMENCE
MONDAY, December 12,
To sell the entire lot at
33⅓ Per Cent. Below Wholesale Prices,

And continue the sale until all are sold.

The invoice comprises in part the following line of goods of celebrated make, and warranted sound and perfect in every respect. Any person not perfectly satisfied with their purchase may return the goods and have the money refunded. THE PRICES, IN FIGURES, marked on every article and

GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Boarding-houses, Hotels, and Restaurants will find this a desirable opportunity to replenish their stock.

25 wide Linen Table Cloths, 5 yards long, $7 and $8 each.
36 Linen Table Cloths, 4 yards long, $6 and $7.
40 Linen Table Cloths, 3½ yards long, $4 and $5.
32 Linen Table Cloths, 3 yards long, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5, and $6.
160 Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, $1·50, $3, $3·50, $4, and $5.
14 Linen Table Cloths, 2 yards long, $3.
10 dozen Linen Table Napkins, ⅝ square, $1 per doz.
128 dozen Linen Table Napkins, ⅝ square, $1·25 per doz.
227 dozen Linen Table Napkins, ¾ square, $1·50 per doz.
76 dozen Linen Table Napkins, ⅞ square, $1·75 per doz.
144 dozen Linen Table Nopkins, ⅞ square, $2 per doz.
161 dozen Linen Table Napkins, ⅞ square, $2·25 per doz.
350 dozen Linen Table Napkins, ⅞ and 6-8 square, $2·50 per doz.
18 dozen Linen Table Napkins, ⅞ and 6-8 square, $3 per doz.
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70 dozen Fringed Linen Doylies at $1 per dozen.
60 dozen Fringed Linen Doylies at $1·10 per dozen.
40 dozen Fringed Linen Doylies at $1·25 per dozen.
110 dozen Fringed Linen Doylies at $1·50 per dozen.
40 dozen Fringed Linen Doylies at $1·75 per dozen.
24 dozen Fringed Linen Doylies at $2·25 per dozen.
60 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $1·20 per dozen.
45 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $1·25 per dozen.
48 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $1·62½ per dozen.
42 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $1·87½.
48 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $2 per dozen.
91 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $2·25 per dozen.
140 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $2 50 per dozen.
84 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $2·75 per dozen.
85 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $3 per dozen.
39 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $3·25.
15 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $4.
11 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $4·25.
66 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $5.
56 dozen Linen Huckaback and Diaper Towels at $6.
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200 yards Richardson Bro. Table Damask, 7-4, at 37½c.
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450 yards Bleached Table Damask, 8-4, 75c.
500 yards Bleached Table Damask, 8-4, 87½c.
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THE PAPAL PROTEST.

Victor Emanuel Judged but Not Condemned —The Cause of the Church Committed to Almighty God and the Prayers of the Faithful Asked.

Pius IX, by Divine Providence Pope, to all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops, and to other Local Ordinaries having Favor and Communion with the Apostolical See.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLICAL BENEDICTION:—Having regard to all the proceedings taken for many years past by the Piedmontese Government, with incessant plots aiming at the overthrow of the Civil Principality granted by the singular providence of God to the Apostolic See, in order that the successors of blessed Peter might enjoy full liberty and security in the exercise of their spiritual jurisdiction, it is impossible, venerable brethren, but that our inmost heart should be grieved at such a conspiracy against the Church of God and this Holy See; and at this calamitous period, when the said Government, following the counsels of sects of perdition, has for a long time meditated a sacrilegious invasion of our beloved city and of the remaining States, of which the dominion was left to us from the former usurpation, and has now carried that design into effect by force of arms against all law and right; whilst we, prostrate before Almighty God, adore his mysterious designs, and say with the prophet:—"*Ego plorans et oculus meus deducens aquas, quia longe factus est a me consolator, convertens animam meam, facti sunt filii mei perditi quoniam invaluit inimicus.* (Jerem., Thren. I., 16.)

Venerable brethren, the history of this nefarious war has been sufficiently explained and published long ago to the whole Catholic world. We have done it in our Encyclical Allocutions and Briefs delivered or dated at different times; namely, on the 1st of November, 1850, on the 22d January and 26th June, 1855, on the 18th and 28th June, and 26th September, 1859, on the 19th January, 1860, and in the Letters Apostolical, 26th March, 1860. Also in Allocutions of 28th September, 1860, 18th March and 30th September, 1861, 20th September, 17th October and 14th November, 1867. In this series of documents are viewed and explained the very grievous injuries inflicted by the Piedmontese Government on the sovereign authority of us and of this Apostolic See in the years prior to the commencement of the occupation of the ecclesiastical dominion, laws being enacted against natural, against divine, and against ecclesiastical right; the ministers of religion, the religious communities, and even the bishops themselves being subjected to unworthy vexations; the faith pledged to this Holy See in solemn treaties being forfeited, and the sacred obligations of those treaties being curtly repudiated at the very time when the said government was signifying its desire to conclude new treaties with us. In those documents, venerable brethren, it is evidenced, and posterity will see, with what arts and by what cunning and unworthy plots the said government has gone the length of overbearing justice and the sacredness of the rights of this Apostolic See; and at the same time it will be known what exertions we have made to restrain, so far as in us lay, such lawless conduct, that daily grew worse, and to defend the cause of the Church. You are well aware how in the year 1859 the chief cities of the Æmilia were stirred up to rebellion by the Piedmontese authorities, who sent in writings, conspirators, arms, and money; and how, not long afterwards, assemblies of the people having been convened, and suffrages having been taken, a pretended plebiscite was got up, and by that

TRICKERY AND PRETENCE

our provinces situate in that region were wrested from our paternal government, all good men in vain protesting against the act. You are also well acquainted with the fact that, during the year following, the said government made prey of other provinces situate in Picenum, in Umbria, and in the Patrimony, and turned them to its own profit, alleging crafty pretexts, and with a large army attacked by surprise our troops and the volunteer band of Catholic youths who, induced by the spirit of religion and piety towards their common father, had hastened from all parts of the world to our defense, and routed them in a murderous battle, they being taken at unawares, yet fighting bravely for their religion to the last.

Neither is any man ignorant of the extraordinary insolence and hypocrisy of this Government, which, in order to extenuate the odium of its sacrilegious usurpation, has not hesitated to give out that it had invaded those provinces to restore in them the principles of moral order, whilst in reality it everywhere promoted the diffusion and cultivation of every false doctrine, and everywhere relaxed the restraints of lust and impiety; likewise inflicting undeserved penalties on Catholic bishops and on ecclesiastics of every grade, whom it threw iato prison and allowed to be harassed with public insults, while at the same time it granted impunity to those persecutors, and even to the assailants of the Supreme Pontifical dignity in the person of our humility. It is, moreover, true that we, in the due discharge of our office, have not only all along resisted reiterated counsels and demands offered to us, to the effect that we should basely betray our duty, throwing over, forsooth, and surrendering the rights and possessions of the church, or entering into a sinful compromise with the usurpers. Also, it is true that we have opposed to these wicked attempts and crimes so perpetrated contrary to all law, human and divine, protests before God and man; and that we have declared their authors and abettors to be involved in Ecclesiastical censures, and as far as the case required we inflicted anew those censures upon them. Lastly, it is a well-known fact that the aforesaid government has persisted, nevertheless, in its contumacy and its plots, and endeavored to stir up rebellion in our remaining provinces by sending in without intermission its emissaries to stir up trouble, and by artifices of every kind. But these attempts not succeeding, as was expected, on account of the unshaken fidelity of our soldiers, and the love and affection of our people, which was remarkably and unwaveringly manifested towards us, at last

THAT FIERCE TEMPEST

broke out against us in the year 1867, when during the autumn bands of desperate men burning with wickedness and rage, and aided by subsidies from the said government, invaded our territories and this city, where many persons belonging to the same bands had already found entrance and had concealed themselves; and from their violence and cruelty and arms all fierce and bloody outrages were to be feared by us and by our beloved subjects, as was clearly evident unless the merciful God had frustrated their attacks by the energy of our troops and by the effective aid of a force sent to us by the renowned French nation.

In so many conflicts, in such a succession of perils, anxieties, and sorrows, Divine Providence conferred on us meanwhile the greatest consolation, venerable brethren, from the noble piety and zeal of yourselves and of your faithful flocks towards us and towards this Apostolic See, of which piety and zeal you continually gave signal proofs, by works of Catholic charity. And although the very grave dangers in which we were involved left us scarcely any respite, yet with the help of God, we never relaxed our efforts to secure the temporal prosperity of our subjects; and the state of public tranquillity and security under our rule, the condition of all the best arts and sciences, and the loyalty and affection of our populations towards us were matters of notoriety to all nations, from whom strangers continually came in crowds to this city; and especially on the occasions of the numerous solemnities which we celebrate, and at the times of the solemn festivals in their succession.

And now, when things were in this posture, and our people enjoying peace and quietness, the Piedmontese King and his government, seizing the opportunity when two of the most powerful nations of Europe were engaged in a great war, with one of which the said Government has entered into a treaty to preserve inviolate the present state of the Church's dominion, and not to allow it to be invaded by the revolutionists, all at once determined to invade the remaining territories of our dominion, and even our See itself, and reduce them under their power. But why this hostile invasion, and what pretexts were alleged for it? It is a matter of notoriety what kind of representations were made in the letter of the King to us, dated the 8th of September last, and delivered to us by his envoy commissioned for the purpose. In that letter, with lengthy and insincere circuitousness of words and sentences, under the assumed character of a loving son and a Catholic, and under the pretext for the preservation of public order and of the security of the Papacy itself and of our person, the demand was made, that we would be pleased not to take as a hostile act the overthrow of our temporal power, and would surrender that power of our own accord in reliance on the futile promises made by himself, which, as he said, would reconcile the aspirations of the peoples of Italy with the sovereign rights and free exercise of the spiritual authority of the Roman Pontiff. We in truth could not but greatly marvel at seeing in what manner the violence intended to be used shortly against us was attempted to be veiled and disguised, nor could we help deploring from our inmost soul the sad case of the said King, who, impelled by evil counsels, inflicts daily new wounds on the Church; and, having respect to men rather than to God, does not reflect that there is in the heavens

A KING OF KINGS

and Lord of Lords, who doth not regard the person of any man, nor fear the greatness of any man, for He hath made both great and small; and that for the stronger there is but the stronger punishment (Wisdom, vi., 8–9). But as to the propositions made to us, we thought that we ought not to entertain them, but that we should obey the laws of duty and conscience, and imitate the example of our predecessors, and especially of Pius VII, of happy memory, the sentiments of whose unconquered soul uttered by him in a cause completely similar to our own we have pleasure in quoting:—

"Let us remember, with S. Ambrose (De Basil, trad. n. 17), that Naboth, a holy man, and the possessor of a vineyard of his own, was called upon by a royal demand that he should make over his vineyard that the king might cut down the vines and plant common potherbs therein, and that he answered, 'God forbid that I should sell the inheritance of my fathers.' Much more do we judge that it would be unlawful for us to surrender so ancient and sacred an inheritance, namely, the temporal dominion of this Holy See, which not without the evident design of Divine Providence has been held in possession by the Roman Pontiffs our predecessors through a long series of ages, or even to give a tacit assent that any man should take possession of the chief city of the Catholic world, when the unsettlement and abolition of the holiest form of government which has been left by Jesus Christ to His Holy Church, and has been ordained by the sacred canons authorized by the spirit of God, would introduce in its place that code, which is contrary and repugnant not only to the sacred canons, but even to the precepts of the Gospel, and would bring in, as is usually the case, that new order of things which tends most manifestly to mingle and confound all sects and superstitions with the Catholic Church. Naboth defended his vines with his blood (S. Ambrose, ibid.) Can we do otherwise, happen what may to us, than defend those rights and possessions of the Holy Roman Church, as we are in duty bound to do by the solemn obligation of our oath? Can we do otherwise than vindicate the liberty of the Apostolic See which is so intimately connected with the liberty and welfare of the universal church? And how great in reality is the congruity and necessity of this temporal principality to the assertion of that safe and free exercise of the spiritual power granted by God to them over the whole world, too many facts that are now taking place (should other arguments be wanting) clearly demonstrate. (Letters Apostolic, June 10, 1809.)"

Therefore, adhering to the sentiments which in many of our allocutions we have constantly professed, we reproved in our answer to the King his unjust demands, and yet so as to show that, with our bitter sorrow, was conjoined that fatherly affection which cannot wholly repel from its solicitude even sons who imitate the rebellious Absalon. But this our letter had not yet been conveyed to the King when the cities of our pontifical dominion, which were as yet untouched and at peace, were invaded by his army, the garrisons whenever they attempted to make any resistance being easily routed; and then in a short time that unhappy day dawned, the 20th of last September, on which we beheld this city, the see of the Prince of the Apostles,

THE CENTRE OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION

and the refuge of all nations, beset with thousands of armed men, its walls battered down and itself terror-stricken by the cannon shots fired upon it. And we had to mourn over its capture *vi et armis* by order of the man who just before had professed so strongly his filial affection towards us, and his fidelity to religion! What could be to us and to all good men more afflicting than that day? On it, when the troops entered the city, the city was filled with a large and promiscuous crowd of disorderly persons, and we immediately beheld public order overturned; we saw the dignity and sacredness of the Sovereign Pontificate in the humility of our person insulted with impious language; we beheld our very faithful troops treated with every kind of insult and license, and impudence let loose without restraint far and near, where but just before the filial affection was conspicuous of those who were endeavoring to alleviate the grief of a common Father. And ever since that day there have ensued before our own eyes things which cannot be mentioned without exciting the just indignation of all good men; wicked books stuffed with lies, obscenity, and blasphemy have begun to be exposed for ready sale, and to be disseminated everywhere; a multiplicity of newspapers intended to corrupt minds and morals have been published, tending to insult and calumniate religion, and to influence pulic opinion against us and against this Apostolic See; foul and improper pictures are displayed openly, and other contrivances of the same kind, by which sacred persons and things are held up to ridicule and exposed to public derision, are exhibited; honors and monuments are decreed to those who have suffered by legal trial and sentence the just punishment of most heinous crimes; many ministers of the Church, against whom every species of odium is stirred up, are harassed with all kinds of insult, and some of them are stricken and wounded by

THE BLOWS OF TREACHEROUS ASSASSINS;

some religious houses have been subjected to illegal search; our Quirinal palaces have been broken into; and from his residence in one of them a Roman cardinal has been roughly thrust out by violent orders; and other ecclesiastics of our household have been shut out of their use, and subjected to molestation; laws and decrees have been put forth which avowedly injure and destroy the liberty, immunity, property, and lawful rights of the Church of God; and all these most terrible evils, unless God avert it, we grieve to see, are likely to progress; and we, meanwhile, are hindered by reason of our present position from applying any remedy, and are every day more rudely reminded of the captivity in which we are held, and of the absence of that full liberty which is pretended in lying words to be left us for the exercise of our apostolic ministry over the world, and is professed to be meant to be secured to us with safeguards (as they are called) by the intruding Government.

We cannot here, venerable brethren, pass under silence the commission of an atrocious crime, which without doubt is known to you. As though the possessions and rights of the Apostolic See, sacred and inviolable by so many titles, and respected during so many centuries, could be to-day controverted and disputed, and as though the grave censures which are incurred *ipso facto* and without fresh declarations from the violators of these rights and possessions could lose their force by rebellion and popular audacity, they have had recourse to cover the sacrilegious spoliation we have suffered in spite of the common law of nature and of nations, they have had recourse (we say) to

THE SHOW AND COMEDY OF A PLEBISCITE,

already employed when the other provinces were robbed from us. And those who are in the habit of rejoicing in the worst actions did not blush to parade, as in triumph, through the towns of Italy rebellion and contempt of ecclesiastical censures, thus insulting the true sentiments of the great majority of Italians, whose religion and fidelity towards us and towards the Holy Church, forcibly repressed in all sorts of ways, cannot have free course.

As to ourselves, charged by God to rule and govern the whole house of Israel, and made the supreme defender of religion, of justice, and of the rights of the Church, in order that we be not reproached before God and before the Church for having been silent, and for having by our silence consented to this unjust revolution, renewing and confirming that which we have already declared in the allocutions, encyclicals, and briefs above mentioned, and recently in the protestation which, by our order and in our name, the Cardinal-Secretary of State communicated on the 20th of September to the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign nations accredited to us and to this Holy See, we declare anew before you, venerable brethren, with all possible solemnity, that it is our intention, resolution, and will to retain in their integrity, intact and inviolable, all the dominions and rights of this Holy See, and so to transmit them to our successors; that all usurpation of these rights, whether of a recent or of an earlier date, is unjust, violent, null, and void; and that the acts of the rebels and invaders, already accomplished or still to be accomplished, with the view of confirming in whatever manner this usurpation, are by us from this moment condemned, annulled, quashed, and abrogated. We moreover declare, and we protest before God and before the Catholic world, that

WE ARE IN SUCH CAPTIVITY

as to render it altogether impossible for us to exercise our pastoral authority with security, ease, and freedom. Finally, following the advice of St. Paul:—"*Quæ participatio injustitiæ cum iniquitate? aut quæ societas luci ad tenebras? quæ autem conventio Christi ad Belial?*" (2 Cor. vi., 14, 15)—we announce and publicly and openly declare that, faithful to our office and to the solemn oath which binds us, we neither consent nor will consent to any project of conciliation which may in any manner whatever destroy or lessen our rights, which are the rights of God and of the Holy See; and we likewise profess that we are ready, thanks to the Divine assistance, and in spite of our great age, to drink to the dregs for the Church of Jesus Christ the chalice which he first deigned to drink for her, and that we will never commit the fault of yielding to, or acquiescing in, the unjust demands which are addressed to us. For, as our predecessor Pius VII said:—"To do violence to this sovereign empire of the Apostolic See, to separate the temporal power from the spiritual, to disjoin, to tear asunder, and to cut up by the roots the offices of pastor and of prince, is nothing else but to desire to ruin and destroy the work of God; nothing else but to labor for the greatest injury to religion; is nothing else but to deprive it of a most efficacious bulwark, so that the supreme ruler, pastor, and vicar of God may not have it in his power to give to Catholics who, scattered all over the world, ask of him aid and succor, that help which they claim from his spiritual power, and which no one may hinder."

But since our admonitions, expostulations, and protests have been without effect, by the authority of Almighty God, of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, we declare to you, venerable brethren, and by you to the whole Church, that all those who have perpetrated the invasion, usurpation, and occupation of any of the provinces of our dominion and of this our beloved city, or have done any of these things, of whatever dignity they may be, and even though they should be worthy of most special mention; and in like manner all their agents, abettors, assistants, counsellors, adherents, and all others, either obtaining the execution of those things, under whatever pretext or in whatever manner, or executing them themselves; have incurred, according to the form and tenor of our letters apostolic, recited the 26th of March, 1860,

THE GREATER EXCOMMUNICATION,

and the other censures and ecclesiastica penalties published by the holy canons, apostolic constitutions, and the decrees of general councils, and particularly of the Council of Trent. (Sess. 22, C. II, de Reform.)

But, calling to mind that we hold on earth the place of him who came to seek and to save that which was lost, we desire nothing more ardently than to embrace with paternal love the wandering sons who may return to us; and, therefore, raising our hands to Heaven in the humility of our heart, remitting and recommending to God the most just of causes, which is His still more than our own, we conjure and supplicate him, by the bowels of His mercy, to aid us by His succor, to aid His church, and to bring about through His mercy and compassion that the enemies of the church, thinking upon

THE ETERNAL DAMNATION

which they are preparing for themselves, may hasten to appease his terrible justice before the day of vengeance, and to console by their conversion the affections of their holy mother the church, and our own grief.

In order to obtain from the Divine mercy such special favors, we earnestly exhort you, venerable brethren, to join with our supplications your fervent prayers, and those of the faithful committed to your care; and going altogether to the foot of the throne of grace and mercy, let us engage the intercession of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, mother of God, and that of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul.

The Church of God from her beginning until our day has often been in tribulation, and has often been delivered. It is she who often cries out, *Sæpe expugnaverunt me a juventute mea, etenim non potuerunt mihi. Supra dorsum meum fabricaverunt, peccatores, prolongaverunt iniquitatem suam.* Neither to-day will the Lord allow the sceptre of sinners to determine the lot of the just, the arm of the Lord is not shortened, nor unable to save. Without doubt he will deliver his spouse once again, his spouse whom he has purchased with his blood, endowed with his spirit, adorned with his heavenly gifts, and has also enriched with earthly gifts. (S. Bern., Ep. Conrad Reg. 244.)

And now we ask of God from the bottom of our heart the abundant treasures of heavenly graces for you, venerable brethren, and for all the clergy and laity confided to the care of each of you, and as a pledge of our special love for you, we affectionately grant to you from our inmost heart the apostolic benediction to you and to all the faithful, our well-beloved sons.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the first day of November of the year 1870,
Being the twenty-fifth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS PP. IX.

CITY ITEMS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS

are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at

GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.
Stock of 100 always on hand.
George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

BOYS,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

ITS VALUE IS INCALCULABLE.—For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, and allays all pain.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, has large and airy family rooms, quiet and retired, although in the centre of business and places of amusement. This house has no superior in New England.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

PARIAN

GROUPS STATUETTES, VASES.

LAVA

Cuspadores, Spittoons, Match Safes

CRYSTAL

LIQUOR AND COLOGNE SETS.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,

707 CHESNUT ST., 707

11 5 stf PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MUSICAL BOXES

"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with Choice Selections from "Lucretia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Trovatore," "Norma," "Martha" and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order, and imported direct by

FARR & BRTHER,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.
12 2 fmw10t6p BELOW FOURTH.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN ANY RESPECTABLE capacity by a practical business man. Can produce the most reliable New York and Pennsylvania references. *Wages no object.* Address JOHN HENRY, this Office.
12 2 2w

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 6w

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two well-secured irredeemable ground rents, each $24 a year, payable in silver. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz.:

No. 1. All that well-secured irredeemable yearly ground rent of $24, lawful silver money, payable first of May and November, issuing out of all that lot of ground, and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Washington street, 201 feet 9½ inches south of Monroe street, Kensington, containing in front on Washington street 11 feet 7½ inches, and extending in depth 51 feet 9 inches to a 20 feet wide street. It is well secured.

No. 2. All that well-secured irredeemable yearly ground rent of $24, lawful silver money, each dollar weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, payable first of May and November, issuing out of all that lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Washington street, adjoining the above on the south, 12 feet 1¼ inches front, and 51 feet 9 inches deep to a 20 feet wide street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TABLE SAUCE.

A. A. SMYTH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Champion of America

TABLE SAUCE,

No. 1720 JONES STREET, Philadelphia.

The Proprietor of this well-known Sauce desires to direct attention to its great merits, and would especially solicit the patronage of Families, Hotels, Restaurants, Grocers, and Purveyors.

With the employment of the very best imported articles, conjoined with great care in the manufacture, he has been enabled to remove from the preparation the nauseous and pungent taste so common to articles of this character, giving only the delightful flavor and aroma peculiarly its own.

The Bon Vivant and epicure will find this Sauce a delightful addition to the enjoyments of the table.

To the dyspeptic and invalid it is a grateful stimulant and excellent tonic, renewing the natural appetite, and invigorating to the general system.

It may be used in all dishes: Meats, Game, Fish, Soups, Salads, Gravies, etc.

The following testimonials are respectfully submitted:—

I am of the opinion that for the purpose of promoting enfeebled or tardy digestion, and for improving the relish of meats and other food, we have no condiment equal to Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce.
O. P. REX, M. D.

I am using A. A. Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce, and prefer it to any American Sauce I have ever used.
CURLIS DAVIS,
Bingham House.

I am using A. A. Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce, and prefer it to any American Sauce I have ever used.
H. M. BEIDLER,
Markoe House.

We are using A A Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce, and find it a very superior article.
GIRARD HOUSE.

We are using A. A. Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce, and think it as good, if not better, than any American Sauce we have ever used.
HAGER, DASH & CO.,
Merchants' Hotel.

I am using A. A. Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce, and believe it to be the finest domestic sauce made.
J. B. DE HAVEN,
Washington House.

I am using A. A. Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce. I find it as good, if not better, than any I have used.
MOSES SCHNECK,
St. Charles' Hotel.

We are using A. A. Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce, and believe it to be the best American Sauce we have ever used.
MOORE & WEBER,
Union Hotel.

A. A. Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce, which I am using at my restaurant, is the best domestic Sauce I have ever used.
MRS M. A. HARMER,
Broad and Chesnut.

I am using A. A. Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce, and like it better than any American Sauce made.
JOHN W. PRICE,
No. 305 Chesnut street.

We are using the Champion of America Table Sauce, manufactured by A. A. Smyth, and find it to be an excellent Table Sauce, as good as any we have ever used.
EARL & CO.,
No. 431 Chesnut street.

I am using A. A. Smyth's Champion of America Table Sauce in my restaurant, and like it better than any Table Sauce made.
JOHN McGOWAN,
Broad and Walnut.

For sale by all First-class Grocers. 11 19 s 4t

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Business Stand, Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1510 Ellsworth street, between Fifth and Sixteenth streets. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground south side of Ellsworth street, No. 1510, 16 feet by 53 61-100 feet. The house is substantially built, in good repair. Subject to a mortgage of $1100. May be examined. Possession when desired. Terms—cash. $200 to be paid at sale.

No. 2. Handsome three-story brick Dwelling, No. 902 S. Nineteenth street. All that handsome three-story brick messuage, with large back building and lot of ground, west side of Nineteenth street, below Christian street, No. 902; containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 66 feet to a 4-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences. It is situated in a very desirable and improving neighborhood. Terms—$2350 can remain on ground rent. Possession with deed. Keys at No. 1911 Montrose street. $300 to be paid at time of sale.

No. 3. Desirable two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1902 Montrose street. All that two-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, north side of Montrose street, west of Nineteenth street; containing in front on Montrose street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to a 4-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is new, contains 6 rooms, is handsomely papered throughout. Is now rented for $25 a month. Can be examined from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Terms—$1300 can remain on ground rent. $200 to be paid at time of sale.

No. 4. Very desirable three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2207 Pine street. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, No. 2207; containing in front on Pine street 15 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 59 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same. The house has been finished about a year, is in good repair, has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, range, water-closet, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $152·50. Terms—cash. $200 to be paid at time of sale. May be examined between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. Possession when desired.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE ON THE PREMISES.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Farm and Country Seat Mansion, 40 acres, Bristol turnpike, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 13 miles from Market street, 1 mile from Andalusia wharf on the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from the Andalusia station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Residence of N. Shull. On Saturday afternoon, December 17, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public sale on the premises, all that valuable farm and country seat, situate on the westerly side of the Bristol turnpike, about 3 miles above Holmesburg, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, comprising 40 acres of land, 4 of which is woodland, the balance used for trucking, raising grain, etc., all in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a 2½-story brick (mastic) dwelling, with two story back building; contains 12 rooms, frame barn, wagon house, cow house, pig pen, corn crib, and other out buildings; 2 pumps of excellent water, fruit and shade trees. It adjoins the country seats of E. K. Conklin, P. Galbreth, opposite the valuable estate of Nicholas Biddle, and others. This property has a large front on the Turnpike, and extends back to the middle of Poquestion creek (the city line, Twenty-third ward); there are several very handsome building sites, ground being high and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Terms, $3000 cash. Possession 1st April next. Will be shown by the owner and occupant, Mr. N. Shull, who, if written to at Andalusia, will have a conveyance at the railroad station.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 10 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very elegant four-story marble Residence, No. 3244 Chesnut street, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, Twenty-fourth ward. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that elegant three-story (Mansard roof) marble-front messuage, with four-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Chesnut street, eleventh house east of Thirty-third street, No. 3244; containing in front on Chesnut street 18 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet 2 inches to Beech street. The house has been built with great care, and set back 12 feet from the line of the street, with ornamental railings and garden plot in front; underground drainage; has large hall, vestibule finished with Italian marble, parlor, dining-room, butler's room and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 chambers and sitting-room (with bay window) on the second floor; 5 chambers on the third floor, and 2 chambers on the fourth floor; inside walnut shutters, marble mantels, stationary washstands and washtubs; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, alarm bells, speaking tubes, etc. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 6 tuths 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Handsome modern three-story brick residence, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and North streets, above Wallace street. On Tuesday, December 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and North streets, above Wallace street; containing in front on Fifteenth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 103 feet 7½ inches (including a 3-feet wide alley). The house is new, press-brick on both streets; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers and bath, saloon sitting-room, with bay window, on the second floor, and 4 chambers and linen-room above; has all the modern conveniences; gas, hot and cold water, water closet, stationary washstands, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at Mr. John Ward's, No. 1509 North street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—1-16th interest in 412 acres Coal Land, Rush township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 1-16th interest in a tract of land, situate in Rush (formerly Schuylkill) township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a stone; thence by Vacant mountain north 75 deg., east 280 perches to a yellow pine; thence by land of Theophilus Youth or vacant land south 23¾ deg., east 250 perches to a stone; thence by Bear ridge south 25¾ deg., west 283 perches to a stone; thence north 73 deg., west 250 perches to the place of beginning; containing 412 acres and 91 perches, and allowances, etc. It fronts on Turkey run, about 13 miles from Pottsville.

For further particulars, apply to Samuel Spang, Esq., No. 148 N. Third street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 2200 Wallace street, west of Twenty-second street, 19 feet front. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Wallace street, west of Twenty-second street, No. 2200; the lot containing in front on Wallace street 19 feet, and extending in depth 65 feet. The house has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN

I AM THINE.

Lord, I am thine, all glory to thy name;
I to thy law my life, myself resign;
Of right thou dost my love, my worship claim,
And I am thine.

In paths of doubt I wandered, lost, of yore,
When, lo! upon my path thou deign'dst to shine;
Once was my heart a void, and death in store;
Now I am thine.

The world erewhile enchained my captive soul,
But now I dwell beneath thy rule divine;
Sweet is thy yoke; on thee my cares I roll,
For I am thine.

Me to receive with welcome to thy heart,
Thine arms outspread, and looks of love combine;
O Lord, I come; I choose that better part;
Thine, wholly thine.

Possessing thee, I am of all possessed;
And 'tis by faith this happy lot is mine;
Upon thy bosom, Lord, in peace I rest,
Thine, only thine.

None from the Book of Life shall blot my name;
No tempter from thy paths my steps incline;
'Tis death, 'tis life, thy piercing glance of flame;
But I am thine.

While on this earth I sojourn by thy will,
My Saviour and my God, still be thou mine;
Till safe in Heaven I bless thy mercy still,
Forever thine.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The following, from the *Church Weekly*, we suppose may be accepted as semi-official:—"We regret to learn that the Bishop of the Diocese of New York has thought it his duty to prohibit, at least for the present, the Evangelist Fathers from officiating in the diocese."

—The *Congregationalist* says:—"In connection with divine service at Emmanuel Church, Boston, a few Sabbaths since, a 'sacred concert' was given. To be sure, there was only one performer, Miss Annie L. Cary, and only two pieces on the programme, 'Rest in the Lord' and 'Vouchsafe, O Lord;' still, as the event was duly announced in the papers previously, and the fair singer was reported subsequently as having 'sung in a manner that was a source of delight to all present,' and as having received, at the conclusion of the service, the congratulations of 'her many friends in the society,' we infer that it was a concert fairly. The lady's toilet is not mentioned."

—The Rev. Dr. Ewer, of Christ Church, New York, has returned from Europe in much improved health, it is said. Nothing further has transpired with reference to the transfer of that edifice to the parish of St. Bartholomew. The negotiations, it is said, are still pending.

—The vestry of Trinity Church, New York, have arranged to have the choir of that church augmented on the four principal festivals of the Episcopal calendar—Easter, Ascension, Whit-Sunday, and Christmas. In addition to the assistance of the organ, there will be harps, violins, flutes, and brass instruments.

—The triennial report of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society shows that during the three years ending October 31, 1870, it has gratuitously distributed 13,097 Bibles and Testaments, and 59,548 Prayer Books, at a cost of $25,986. Since its establishment in 1809, it has been supported entirely by Church contributions.

—A young man called at St. Luke's Hospital, in New York, a day or two since, and, without giving his name or address, handed Dr. Muhlenburg $1000 (two $500 bills), saying:—"This is for the building fund of the Midnight Mission."

—When the Bishop of Nebraska entered his field, five years ago, there were in Nebraska about 50,000 whites and 50,000 Indians. Now there are 150,000 white men alone in his jurisdiction. From seven clergymen and four churches the number has increased to twenty-eight clergymen and twenty-five churches—four of these buildings being in Dakotah.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., of San Francisco, has been called to the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church in Ormond Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—The minutes of the General Association of Missouri report 61 churches and 2457 members, a gain of 527 during the year; and the 39 churches which report their benevolent contributions have more than doubled them during the year.

—The Rev. J. W. Haley, of Duxbury, has been invited by the American Missionary Association to go to Baton Rouge, La., to organize a Congregational church.

—The will of Mrs. Mary Jane Sweetzer, of Port Huron, was admitted to probate recently. It gives, besides $30,000 to the chair of Ecclesiastical History in Chicago Theological Seminary, $5000 in trust, the income to be used for the benefit of the Congregational Sunday-school at Port Huron, a similar bequest of $1000 to the Congregational Church at Falmouth, Maine (her native place); $1000 to the deacons of the Port Huron Church for a pastor's library; $5000 each to the American Home Missionary Society, American Congregational Union, American Missionary Association, and American Board, and a residuary legacy of $5000 to the Western Education Society.

—The Rev. Edward A. Rand, of South Boston, has declined a call to the Second Congregational church in San Francisco, California.

—The Rev. I. N. Crandall has recently resigned the pastorate of Plymouth church in Burlington, Wisconsin, and accepted a position on the Faculty of Washington University in St. Louis.

—Ten years ago, says the *Congregationalist*, the highest salary paid to any Trinitarian Congregational clergyman in Massachusetts was $9400. Last year twenty-eight churches paid $2500; nineteen churches, $3000; twelve churches, $3500; five churches, $4000; one church, $4500; and three churches, $5000.

—The Memorial Church has been organized in the southern part of Chicago, and they have purchased a meeting house which will accommodate about three hundred persons, pledged money more than enough to pay for it, and secured the Rev. Dr. Hyde, of Chicago Seminary, to supply their pulpit.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Thirty-four persons were added to the church of Mt. Olivet, Mo., lately, four by certificate and thirty by profession of their faith in Christ. Many of these were heads of families, and most were in the bloom of youth.

—On Sabbath, the 20th of November, thirteen persons were received into the communion of the Presbyterian church, Fredericksburg, Va. Other fruits of a joyful harvest are expected.

—Mount Horeb Church, near Wyer's Cave, Augusta county, Va., is under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. H. Hawes, and was formerly a part of the old Augusta Church. Many there have recently professed their faith in Christ, and others are seeking him.

—Within the past few weeks sixteen persons have united with Union Church, Miss., under the care of the Rev. S. M. Montgomery. Quite a number of others are anxiously inquiring how to be saved.

—The Presbyterian Church at Truro, Nova Scotia, has had but three pastors in one hundred years. The present pastor was installed in 1838. One of the elders has held the office for sixty-seven years.

—The average support of the ministry in the South Carolina Presbytery has increased in the last five years from $300 per annum to over $700; the average salary of the pastors in the Charleston Presbytery is over $1500.

METHODIST.

—The Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., has declined the chair of Practical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary, to which he was recently elected by the unanimous vote of the trustees of that institution.

—At the recent session of the Southwest German Conference the Rev. Leonard Hillman, a converted Roman Catholic, was admitted on trial in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The Wisconsin Methodist Conference was recently held. There are in that State 13,248 members, an increase over last year of 396. There are 1640 probationers; 144 local preachers; 163 churches; 254 Sunday-schools, with 2676 officers and teachers and 16,441 scholars. The church property is valued at $105,250.

—The Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware, Ohio, has assets amounting to $370,233. It is proposed to raise $30,000 additional for a Thomson professorship.

—The statistics of the Ohio Conference indicate an increase of two thousand members the past year, also a material increase in contributions.

—At the recent Methodist State Convention, held in Bloomington, Ill., a resolution was passed favoring the establishment of a daily paper, to be under the direction and control of that denomination. Dr. E. O. Haven, President of the University at Evanston, is chairman of the committee appointed to take the matter in charge. There are 110,439 members of the M. E. Church in the State, of whom 813 are travelling preachers.

—Twenty-four years ago American Methodism had not one representative in China. Now she has three mission districts in three provinces of the empire, namely, in Foochow, Kiu Kiang, and Peking. In the Foochow mission alone there were baptized during the past year 238 adults and 65 children, a total of 303; and the church register contains the names of 658 members, 772 probationers, and 186 baptized children, a total of 1616. The property held by the Foochow mission is valued at $52,190.

—The business of the New York Book Concern has increased fifty-four thousand dollars for the ten months of the current year over the corresponding ten months of last year. All the bonds have been sold, and many more could have been easily disposed of.

—The Rev. Mr. Donner, pastor of the Lutheran church at Elizabeth, Ind., has joined the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The Rev. Professor Hasselquist, of Illinois, has returned from his visit to Sweden, bringing about twenty candidates for the Lutheran ministry, who are in the training school at Paxton, Illinois.

—The English Synod of New York numbers at present twenty-two members, and embraces two Swedes, four Germans, one Hollander, and preaches the Gospel in five languages.

BAPTIST.

—The "Baptist General Convention" of Oregon has the names of forty ministers upon its roll.

—Mr. E. W. Cook, of Havana, New York, has offered to present to the Baptist State Convention the costly building, worth $150,000, erected in Havana some years ago for a "People's College," if they will organize a first-class academy.

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The Large and Desirable Rooms,

Second, Third, and Fourth Floors of Marble Building

S. W. Corner Ninth and Chesnut.

INQUIRE OF

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,

NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

12 5 mws8t4p PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 216 CHESNUT Street.
Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER,
12 7 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

TO LET, FROM JANUARY 1, 1871, FIVE-story Store, No. 420 Market street. Apply to LEWIS T. BROWN, No. 526 MARSHALL St. 12 7 4t*

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Scranton Strike—The Exodus from Schuylkill Stopped—Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

The leading event is of course the consummation of the strike in the Scranton region. So far as it concerns us, the strike is of very little account, that is unless undue advantage is taken of the situation by the operators. The immediate effect will be to steady prices at this port, but there will be no necessity whatever for a great rise in prices, the more especially as the season is pretty well over and our coal region can devote itself almost exclusively to supplying the city and line for the winter. But even the New York market need not be much affected at present, as there is an abundance of stock already on hand at all the main depots. Of course it will be to the interest of the New York companies to make a great raise in the price, so that all the coal which they have now on hand, and which they have mined at a low rate, may be sold at high prices and at a large profit. Under the circumstances the company is under the imputation of being concerned in bringing about the strike, which is undoubtedly to their interests. And not only are they directly interested. It is charged upon them in addition that they are always endeavoring to crush out individual operators by an abnormal state of the market, either one way or the other, and such a state of things they can always bring about by reason of their power as owners both of the mines and of the transportation facilities. In their endeavors in this direction they have been particularly successful, at least in their own particular region.

Previous to the strike the men in Schuylkill, dissatisfied with what they called the "miserably low rate of wages," were procuring travelling tickets, and were making off in large numbers to the upper regions in the hope of obtaining work at the higher rate there paid. But the sudden and severe lowering of the rate of wages in the latter region has suddenly put a stop to all such intentions, and those who thought to better themselves now remain in Schuylkill, where they are mostly content to work for what they can get.

That the Scranton men should strike at the great reduction in wages which was suddenly put upon them was not to be wondered at, though strikes are always to be deprecated and avoided. If the company made the great deduction with the expectation of leaving room for a compromise, they were for once mistaken in their calculations, and we are heartily glad of it. But if they purposely fixed the rate so low in order to precipitate the strike for their own interest, we are sorry that the men have fallen into the trap thus set for them. The coal trade ought not to be arbitrarily ruled by a combination either on the side of men or employers, and anything looking towards the thwarting of the unjust demands on either side is to be welcomed by all who are in any way interested in the trade. A more just system than that in vogue will be more easily obtained when the present arrangement is personally found to work dissatisfactorily to all parties, and this state it is hoped is now nearly attained.

The striking parties are the men employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Coal Companies. Why those belonging to the last two have joined the strike is not known, as it was only the Lackawanna Company that proposed to reduce wages. The strike in the regions worked by these companies is general, and some collieries have stopped in other regions, not on account of strikes, but from want of orders.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* of to-day:—

	1869. WEEK.	1869. TOTAL.	1870. WEEK.	1870. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....		3,088,985		3,023,656	d 665,254
Sch. Canal..	16,885	682,459		582,467	d 142,297
L. Val R. R.		2,615,227	28,396	2,810,020	794,794
L. V. R. R. Nth			5,831	276,152	276,152
L. Canal....	6,310	604,423	21,444	781,492	177,069
L. Nav. R. R.	32,872	834,179	31,590	984,125	165,046
Sc'ton Sth	35,065	866,335	36,590	1,673,911	657,576
do Nth	13,113	412,856	9,486	664,234	251,478
Pa. R. R....	22,029	891,139	17,907	1,064,090	172,981
Pa. Canal..	240	18,703		16,803	d 1,470
D. & H. Cal.	43,731	1,18[illegible],686		1,293,675	105,040
D. & H. R. R.	3,575	141,685	14,446	481,633	243,938
Jefferson R. R				14,986	14,986
Wyoming Sh.		299,492	3,505	326,645	10,521
Wyoming Nh.		76,308		12,341	d 64,087
Shamokin....	11,549	442,119	10,784	455,375	14,207
	185,379	12,291,894	175,879	14,425,311	
	175,879			12,291,594	
Semi-Anthracite.	2,500			2,133,717	
Treverton....	1,503	36,064		67,355	32,891
Short Mt....	2,434	140,089			139,089
Lehens V. Co.	2,918	73,315	2,697	67,984	d 5,331
Williamston.	7,054	188,418	5,432	277,330	88,902
Big Lick Col.			2,485	87,592	87,592
	13,909	427,886	10,544	500,261	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	8,145	325,405	6,028	287,475	d 49,020
B. & O. R. R.	24,262	911,547	20,494	790,352	d 121,245
Ches. & O. Ca.	9,639	373,018	13,100	507,861	d 70,157
	42,046	1,821,050	39,622	1,585,638	
Total, all kind	241,334	14,540,530	226,075	16,511,210	
	236,575			14,540,530	
	15,259			1,970,680	

"The quantity sent by rail for the three days ending Saturday the 3d of December was 33,263; by canal for three days, 17,776 tons; making together 51,039 tons."

"The trade of the following roads for the three days up to Saturday, December 3, for the year 1870-71, sums up as follows:—

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Reading Road	33,263	66,785
Schuylkill Canal	17,776	22,969
Lehigh Valley Road	20,292	39,156
	77,331	128,910
		77,331
Loss		51,589

The market at this port is more steady both on account of the strike and the diminished supply. Coastwise freights are lower.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·10@4·30; do. do. Broken, $3·60@3·70; do. do. Egg, $3·80@4; do. do. Stove, $4·15@4·25; do. do. Chestnut, $2·80@3; Shenandoah Broken, $3·75; do. Egg, $4; do. Stove, $4·25; do. Chestnut, $3.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending December 9:—

Boston, $2·50@2·90; Fall River, $2; Providence, $1·80@2; Newport, $2·15; Bridgeport, $1·75; New Haven, $2; Stamford, $1·45; Brooklyn, $1·35@1·45; New York, $1·35@1·45; Yonkers, $1·40 and tow; Troy, $3; Hoboken, $1·35@1·45; Annapolis, $1; Baltimore, $1; Petersburg, $1·80; Washington, $1·45@1·50; Georgetown, $1·50; Richmond, $1·50; Norfolk, $1·26.

A WHOLESOME LESSON.—Yesterday morning a gentleman incurred the displeasure of one of the city ash men by refusing to pay fifteen cents a barrel, besides what was paid by the city for the removal of ashes. The man expressed his displeasure by smashing the barrels and tossing the contents about the street. The gentleman concluded it was about time to have a settlement with the functionary. He set a watch, caught the man in the act, took him before Alderman Patchell, who administered a lecture, and fined the man for having his ash cart uncovered, required him to give bail to keep the peace, and bound him over to appear at court to answer for the destruction of the gentleman's property. If citizens would only take the trouble to right themselves when outraged by such fellows, there would be fewer cases of this kind to record. The thanks of the community are due to the gentleman for energetically following the matter up, and to the Alderman for punishing the fellow as he deserved.

RETURN OF A POPULAR DIVINE TO THIS CITY.—Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., has recently been elected pastor of the Woodlands Presbyterian Church, situated at Forty-second and Pine streets, and will preach his first sermon to-morrow morning at half-past 10 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Crowell was formerly pastor of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, and is much beloved by a large and influential portion of our religious community. As a pulpit orator he stands unrivalled in his denomination, and he no doubt will make the beautiful edifice in which he has been selected pastor to need enlargement very soon. He preaches also at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

MORE ROBBERIES.—At half-past six o'clock this morning the gentlemen's furnishing store of H. Atkinson, No. 420 Chesnut street, was robbed of goods valued at $75. The thief smashed the bulk window with a paving stone.

The room of Israel Brown, at the Merchants' Hotel, was entered last night and pilfered of a suit of clothing.

A sneak thief, during last evening, went into the furnishing store of J. Glueck, No. 1204 Pine street, and stole a lot of underclothing.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Monday evening next the fourth lecture of the supplementary series to the "Star" course will be delivered at the Academy of Music by Miss Susan B. Anthony, the distinguished Woman's-rights advocate. Miss Anthony's subject will be "The False Theory," and she will demonstrate, to her own satisfaction at least, that women were not born to be supported and protected by man. Miss Anthony will be introduced by Mrs. Lucretia Mott.

STATION HOUSE LODGERS.—Last night there were ninety lodgers at the Third district station.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The Erie Railway Troubles.

Charge of Obstructing the Mails.

The National Board of Trade.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

FROM NEW YORK.

Obstructing the Mails.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—General Superintendent L. E. Rucker, of the Erie Railway, and Mr. Berthold, Superintendent of the Eastern Division, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Jackson at Jersey City to-day, on the charge of obstructing the passage of the United States mails at Bergen tunnel on Friday, the 2d inst. From the evidence by the mail agents it was shown that eight or ten mails were obstructed, and that the approximate cause was the placing of locomotive No. 363, of which Garrett Eiseman was engineer, with two cars, in such manner across the tracks of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad as to completely shut off all passage of those tracks.

This locomotive and two cars were ordered in that position by Rucker. On this evidence Commissioner Jackson discharged Berthold and holds Rucker in $2500 bail. Charles E. Sisson becoming his surety. Engineer Eiseman will be held in a like amount.

National Board of Trade.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—The National Board of Trade resumed its session this morning. An animated discussion took place on the subject of the resumption of specie payments. At 12 o'clock the board adjourned to visit Niagara Falls, and will resume the discussion to-night.

Railroad Consolidation.

PORT ERIE, Ontario, Dec. 10.—The Peninsular Railway, from Lansing to Chicago, and the Michigan Midland, from St. Clair to Lansing, have resolved to consolidate with a view to forming a connection with the Canada Southern Railroad.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $333,000. Shipments—Notes, $4,098,614; fractional currency, $589,557. The Treasurer holds as security for the national bank circulation, $346,181,750; and for deposits of public moneys, $15,844,500. Mutilated notes burned during the week, $500,700. Total amount burned, $69,745,193. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $204,260. Total issued therefor, $32,807,755. Balance due for mutilated notes, $1,438,438. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $303,863,534. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $567,906.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Locomotive Explosion.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—An engine on the Virginia and Georgia road exploded this morning, killing the conductor and fireman, and seriously injuring the engineer.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Jury Disagree.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The trial of Woods and Sullivan, for the murder of William Brayley, resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Export of specie to-day $425,000.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 241, being an decrease of 6 from those of last week and a decrease of 11 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 129 were adults; 112 were minors; 169 were born in the United States; 56 were foreign; 4 were people of color; and 4 were from the country. Of this number, 44 died of consumption of the lungs; 10 of disease of the heart; 4 of marasmus; 10 of old age; 8 of typhoid fever; 11 of convulsions; 8 of scarlet fever; 16 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of congestion of the brain; 8 of debility, and 1 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	13	Sixteenth	3
Second	12	Seventeenth	7
Third	5	Eighteenth	8
Fourth	10	Nineteenth	18
Fifth	7	Twentieth	10
Sixth	4	Twenty-first	5
Seventh	16	Twenty-second	5
Eighth	8	Twenty-third	5
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	14
Tenth	7	Twenth-fifth	5
Eleventh	4	Twenth-sixth	16
Twelfth	5	Twenty-seventh	18
Thirteenth	8	Twenty-eighth	1
Fourteenth	4	Unknown	4
Fifteenth	15		
Total			241

AUDITORS APPOINTED.—The following auditors have been recently appointed in the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia:—

Robert Bethell, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Nicholas B. Uhler, guardian of the estate of Catharine L. Uhler, a minor.

William D. Baker, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Charlotte W. and Samuel Wetherill, trustees of the estate of Martha Wetherill; also, to audit, settle, and adjust the fortieth account of Thomas Cadwallader, Esq., executor and trustee of the last will of James Hamilton, Esq., deceased.

George W. Spiese, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of John Bellangee Cox, administrator of Anthony Brzeshi, deceased.

Joseph Abrams, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Elizabeth Young, administratrix of James Young, deceased.

Furman Sheppard, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Isaac Norris and J. D. Sargeant, Esq., executors of Samuel Norris, deceased.

Alexander McKinley, Esq., to audit the account of George D. Stroud, Esq., administrator of William H. Orme, deceased.

Thomas R. Reeves, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Sarah Ann Byerly, administratrix of the estate of David D. Byerly.

Charles D. Freeman, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of James G. and Harriet G. Clark, executors of the estate of John G. Clark, M. D.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.—In the U. S. District Court, before Hon. John Cadwalader, the following cases in the bankruptcy calendar will be heard next Wednesday, December 14:—Albert H. Gibert, for cause; Lewis Fink, for cause; John Young, for cause; Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger, for cause; George N. Terrence & Co., for cause; Dunkle & Driesbach, report of Register; Charles Oakford, for cause; Richard Hitchings, report of Register; William C. Atwood, sur petition; John B. Cook, for discharge; Thomas Mead, for discharge; Elijah W. Ziegler, for discharge.

TRESPASSING ON THE PARK—NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY EMPLOYES IN CUSTODY.—Yesterday afternoon three of the employes of the Civil Engineer Corps of the National Railroad Company made their appearance on the eastern portion of Fairmount Park and began making a survey and driving stakes for the contemplated road. Captain Chastean followed them for a few moments and arrested them. They were taken before Alderman Alexander, who held them for a further hearing on Monday.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Mrs. Margaret Metis, aged 60 years, residing at Twenty-first and Summer streets, was killed this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at Sixteenth and Arch streets, by being trampled under the feet of a horse attached to a feed wagon. The Coroner held an inquest and exonerated the driver. It seems that she was crossing the street in the rear of a wagon going west, and came in contact with the feed wagon coming east.

ANOTHER WIFE BEATER.—William Donnelly, living at No. 2035 Alder street, was yesterday held by Ald. Dallas to answer the charge of wife beating. William only a week ago had been before the same magistrate on the same charge. On that occasion he promised that he would never drink another drop of whisky, and never again touch his wife, but last evening he came home inebriated, and the first thing he did was to assault his better-half.

CASUALTY.—At 8 o'clock last evening a lad aged twelve years, named Meritu, was run over by a carriage at Thirtieth and Market streets, and had a foot badly injured. He was removed to the residence of his parents, on Ludlow street, above Thirty-fourth.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Quiet at the White House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Matters at the Executive Mansion to-day are exceedingly quiet. The President is in attendance at the funeral of the late Hon. Hiram Walbridge.

Funeral of General Walbridge.

The funeral of the late General Hiram Walbridge took place to-day from Ingleside, several miles from Washington. The pall-bearers were Hon. Horace Greeley, Judge Casey, Secretary Boutwell, General Sherman, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Speaker Blaine, Senators Wilson, Fenton, and Nye, General Banks, Representative Peck, of Ohio; Collector Murphy, of New York; President Grant, accompanied by his secretary, General Porter; and all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Postmaster-General Creswell, who is absent from the city, were present, together with a number of members of both houses of Congress, and other gentlemen of prominence, and many leaders. The brothers of General Walbridge were also in the mournful throng with the immediate family of the deceased.

The casket containing the remains had an outer casing of rosewood, adorned with wreaths and crosses of choice flowers, and the face of the deceased was exposed to view. On the wall was a full length picture of the General, taken in his earlier years.

FIRES.

A Number of Lawyers Minus an Office—Narrow Escape of a Boy—Three Stores on North Second Street Damaged.

At about 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in building No. 136 S. Sixth street, and before any water could be put on the flames they had extended to the roof, and, in consequence of there being no battlement walls, and the shingles being covered with tin, the adjoining houses to the north and south were much damaged. No. 138 was occupied on the first floor by Daniel Donohue as a drinking saloon, and the front second story room by Charles Henry Jones, the Park Solicitor. Mr. Jones is fully insured. The rest of the building was used as a boarding-house by Mrs. Abigail J. Drake. She accommodated about twenty boarders, all of whom suffered severely by water. The building is owned by John J. Royer. The fire originated in the attic occupied by a man named Wilson, a scene painter. A little fellow who was asleep in the apartment was awakened by the singeing of his hair.

No. 134 was occupied on the lower floors by William M. Bull, Henry T. Coleman, Benjamin Daniels, Thomas Wagner, Jr., and George W. Arundel, attorneys. The remainder of the house was occupied by Mrs. Vantree as a dwelling. The whole building was completely flooded. There is no insurance.

The lower floor of No. 132 was devoted to lawyers' offices, and was occupied by B. L. Temple and W. H. Redheffer. Water was the principal cause of loss in this structure.

No. 130 was occupied on the first floor by Horn R. Kneass, Christian Kneass, P. T. Ransford, and Elijah Thomas, lawyers, and the Manufacturers' Insurance Company. The third story was occupied by a Mr. Welsh and family. Mrs. Welsh only yesterday had given birth to a girl, and it was with considerable difficulty that she was removed.

Nos. 138 and 140 on the south, used on the lower floors as lawyers' offices, and the upper floors as boarding houses, were considerably damaged by water.

During the alarm for the fire on South Sixth street another fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the building No. 58 North Second street, occupied by R. B. Wardin & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in tinware. The alarm was promptly sounded and the firemen as quickly responded.

The fire had made considerable headway before the flames were discovered, destroying the roof and communicating to the third floor. The origin of the flames is not known. The third and fourth floors were used as workshops, and there was a large stock of material on hand. The flames also communicated to the third and fourth floors of the building No. 60, occupied by Nusbaum & Bacharach, clothiers, and the fourth floor of No. 56, on the south, occupied by J. C. Moore & Co., dealers in coal oil. Warden & Co.'s entire stock was valued at $18,000. The loss cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is, however, covered by insurance.

The fire destroyed a considerable quantity of clothing on the third and fourth floors of the clothing house, and a portion of the stock on the lower floors was greatly damaged by water. The fire insurance patrol succeeded in rendering valuable service in this building by means of their oil cloth covers. The firm of Nusbaum & Bacharach estimated the value of their stock at $15,000, upon which there is an insurance of $11,000 in the Delaware Mutual and North America Companies. The insurance will fully cover the loss.

J. C. Moore & Co. sustain only a slight loss by fire, while their stock of oil is damaged to an extent of a few hundred dollars. They have an insurance of $2000 in the Spring Garden Insurance Company.

Messrs. Eli Keen & Son, dealers in hats, caps, and straw goods, No. 62 N. Second street, sustain a loss of about $400 by water in the basement of their building.

DIVORCE CASES.—Mrs. John Walter gives notice to her husband, John Walter, that she intends to go it alone unless he comes into Court next Saturday and opposes her doing so; and Mrs. Charlotte Dawson gives her husband, James V. Dawson, similar information.

FELL INTO THE SCHUYLKILL.—John Conway, aged 10 years, fell into the Schuylkill last night, in the vicinity of Chesnut street bridge. The Schuylkill Harbor Police rescued him and took him to his residence, on Sansom street, near Twenty-third.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. A. T. Simmers, residing at No. 430 North Seventh street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking corrosive sublimate, which had been procured for other purposes. Domestic troubles are alleged as the cause for the sad act.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, send us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

From Turner & Co. we have received *Every Saturday*, *Appleton's Journal*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

EX-SHERIFF LYLE'S OFFICE.—Peter Lyle, Esq., late Sheriff, has removed his books and papers to No. 520 Walnut street, room No. 12, second story, where all his unfinished business will be settled.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Anniversary exercises of the Sunday-schools connected with the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church will be held to morrow afternoon in the church building.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$7000 Pa & N Y C 7s	90⅝	70 sh Leh V R	60⅝
lots	90⅝	10 sh Reading R	51⅜
100 sh Leh Nav St..	34⅛	100 do	c.51·69
100 do...b5wn.	34⅛	400 do	is. 51⅜
100 do...b30.	34⅛	100 do	b30. 51⅜
7 sh Cam & Am R.	114⅛	100 do	s5wn&i. 51⅜
60 sh Penna R...is.	62	100 do	s30. 51⅜
26 sh O C & A R.	46⅝	200 do	is. 51⅜
15 do	46⅝	50 do	c51·8

GRAND CONCERT AND READING
BY THE
CELEBRATED ELOCUTIONIST,
S. K. MURDOCH,
AT CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, December 13, 1870, when he will be assisted by the following Eminent Talent:—
Madame JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF, Mezzo Soprano.
Mr. JACOB GRAF, Tenor.
THE VOCAL UNION, of Philadelphia.
Pianist.....EDMUND WOLSIEFFER
The whole under the direction of WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; no reserved seats. 12 10 3t*

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.

N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,

HAVE MADE

EXTENSIVE PURCHASES

AND

REDUCED PRICES

FOR HOLIDAYS AND CLOSE OF SEASON.

MAGNIFICENT CLOAKINGS,

Of Every Description

GREAT STOCK OF

CARACULLAS AND ASTRACANS,

POLAR AND FUR BEAVERS,

In Whites, Blacks, and Colors.

Lyons Silk and Velvet Plushes.

TREMENDOUS STOCK OF WOOLLENS

For Men's and Boys' Suitings and Overcoatings.

CHOICE STYLES OF

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.

AT AMERICAN PRICES.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.

N. W. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MEN'S LINEN HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS in perfumed boxes for the Holidays, $1·50, $2·75, and $4·50 the box.

EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS for the Holidays, from 44 cents to $3 a set, excellent for the price.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, by the pair, for Holiday presents. Homes can be beautified, interior and exterior, at a small cost; choice designs by the yard; also, for windows that do not require the usual curtain length, 3½ yards, and at a reduced cost.

YARD WIDE FRENCH MUSLIN.
Just received, another supply of that 40 cent French Muslin, at the spring price, notwithstanding the advances.

COLORED TARLATAN,
Cherry, Rose, Scarlet, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, Wine, etc. Also White, for dolls' dresses. We think it no trouble to cut ¼ of a yard if no more is wanted.

NET FOR CANDY BAGS.
Five cents by the yard, four cents by the piece. The attention of Sunday-School and fair committees is invited, at WORNE'S Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH St. 11*

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
ALSO
WYOMING, SCHUYLKILL,
AND
LORBERRY.
DEPOT, No. 907 North NINTH Street, below Girard avenue.
Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 10 22 smw 8p

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm6 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

PLATED WARE.

Special Announcement
For the Holidays.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS
Invite special attention to their immense stock of
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
Selected for Holiday sales.

Tea Sets,
Triple Plate, Hard Metal Silver Soldered, from $30 to $75 per set.
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